

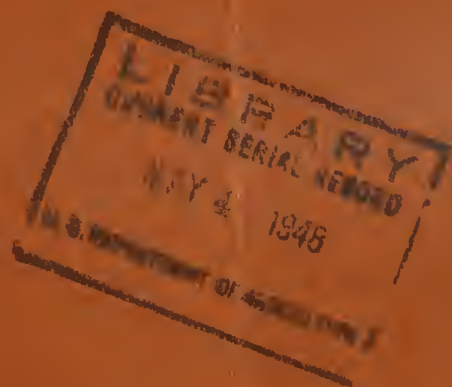
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1948

PRODUCTION GOALS

HANDBOOK



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

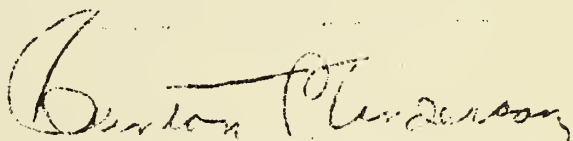
FOREWORD

For still another year farmers are being asked, in the national interest, to plan on all-out production and to postpone a return to a system of farming which puts less strain on the fertility of our soil.

In arriving at the production goals listed in the following pages, both the State USDA Councils and the Department of Agriculture have considered these two needs--the urgent need to conserve our basic soil resources and the need for greater quantities of food, both here and abroad.

This handbook is a compilation of the basic material developed by Department-wide Commodity Committees and gives an analysis of the outlook on the demand side balanced against the production possibilities. The state goal figures are those arrived at in consultation with members of State USDA Councils after their study of the commodity statements, the state production adjustment study results, and local conditions.

These final goals, then, represent the best judgment of both national and local people; they provide farmers this year, as they have in the past, with the best estimates available as to how farm production can most effectively be balanced with national requirements; they point the distance as well as the direction for production of the various commodities.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Benton Peterson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B".

Secretary of Agriculture

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1948 Crop Acreage Goals, with comparisons - - - - -	1
1948 Crop Production and Livestock Goals, with comparisons - -	2
Wheat - - - - -	3
Rye - - - - -	6
Rice - - - - -	8
Feed Grains - - - - -	10
Oilcrops - - - - -	20
Cotton - - - - -	28
Dry Edible Beans - - - - -	32
Dry Edible Peas - - - - -	34
Sugar - - - - -	36
Potatoes, Irish - - - - -	37
Sweetpotatoes - - - - -	40
Vegetables - - - - -	42
Tobacco--Non-quota types - - - - -	52
Hay, all tame - - - - -	54
Winter Cover Crop Seeds - - - - -	56
Legume and Grass Seeds - - - - -	58
Bees - - - - -	62
Dairy - - - - -	64
Poultry - - - - -	68
Hogs - - - - -	71
Beef Cattle - - - - -	83
Stock Sheep and Lambs - - - - -	87
Gun Naval Stores - - - - -	91

CROP GOALS: 1948 Acreages with Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage				% Acreage Goal is of:		
	1948	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46
	Goal		Average	Average		Average	Average
	T h o u s a n d s				- Percent -		
<u>Food Grains and Pulses:</u>							
Wheat	75,095	77,947	69,425	63,168	96	108	119
Rye-1/	2,458	2,022	3,702	2,408	122	66	102
Rice	1,660	1,687	1,118	1,521	98	148	109
Dry edible beans	2,169	1,839	1,975	2,042	118	110	106
Dry edible peas	517	551	286	633	94	181	82
Dry edible smooth peas	390	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Feed Grains and Forage:</u>							
Corn	90,700	86,168	91,763	91,630	105	99	99
Oats	43,940	42,501	39,715	44,545	103	111	99
Barley	12,625	12,030	14,315	14,948	105	88	84
All sorghums, except sirup	14,938	11,538	17,095	16,395	129	87	91
Sorghums for grain 1/	7,670	5,606	5,353	7,089	137	143	108
<u>Oil and Fiber Crops:</u>							
Soybeans for beans 1/	10,546	11,125	4,126	10,198	95	256	103
Flaxseed, all	4,326	4,157	2,305	4,072	104	188	106
Peanuts, picked & threshed 1/	2,839	3,378	1,818	3,245	84	156	87
Cotton	21,894	21,387	26,358	20,189	102	83	108
<u>Sugar Crops:</u>							
Sugar beets	2/	966	912	796	-	-	-
Sugarcane, except sirup 1/	2/	322	291	304	-	-	-
<u>Vegetables:</u>							
Potatoes, all Irish	2,352.4	2,146.6	2,913	2,881	110	81	82
Potatoes, Commercial	1,518.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweetpotatoes	618	618	737	730	100	84	85
<u>Truck crops:</u>							
(23) Fresh Mkt. 1/	1,850	1,823	1,651	1,749	101	112	106
(9) Processing	1,826	1,887	1,421	2,041	97	129	89
<u>Tobacco 1/</u>							
Flue-cured	3/909	1,183.2	925.4	984	77	98	92
Fire-cured	3/78	85.5	112.7	71.8	91	69	109
Burley	3/465	418.7	395.5	449.4	111	118	103
Dark air-cured 4/	3/33	34.3	41.2	34.9	96	80	95
Non-quota types 5/	147	152.7	137.5	133.2	96	107	110
Other domestic 6/	0	.9	1.4	.6	-	-	-
<u>Hay and Seed Crops: 1/</u>							
All tame hay 7/	60,813	60,691	57,849	62,056	100	105	98
Cover crop seeds 8/	581	464	209	399	125	278	146
Grass and legume seeds 9/	6,430	4,231	4,288	4,898	152	150	131

- 1/ Harvested acres.
- 2/ Sugar Act of 1948 applicable.
- 3/ Calculated acreage based on announced marketing quotas.
- 4/ Excludes Virginia sun-cured, type 37.
- 5/ Includes Maryland type 32, Virginia type 37, and cigar leaf types, except 56.
- 6/ Includes types 56 and 72 for which no goals have been suggested or quotas established.
- 7/ The historic data are the differences between the estimates for "All Hay" and "Wild Hay".
- 8/ Includes Austrian winter peas; crimson clover; hairy vetch; common and willamette vetch; common ryegrass; and blue lupine since 1943.
- 9/ Includes alfalfa; red, alsike, sweet, and ladino clovers; lespedeza; sudan; timothy; orchard grass; and redtop.

Goal data compiled from PIA reports; comparison data from BAE Crop Reports and records.

CROP GOALS: 1948 Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Unit	1948 : Goal	1947	1937-41 : Average	1942-46 : Average	% 1948 Goal is of: 1947:1937-41:1942-46		
		- - - T h o u s a n d s - - -				- Percent -		
Food Grains and Pulses:								
Wheat	Bu.	1,070,101	1,364,919	858,330	1,026,915	78	125	104
Rye	Bu.	29,228	25,977	45,402	29,393	113	64	99
Rice	Bu.	74,955	79,345	53,149	67,771	94	141	111
Dry beans(uncleaned)(100 lb.)	Bags	18,337	17,164	16,416	17,016	107	112	108
Dry peas(uncleaned)(100 lb.)	Bags	1/ 5,000	6,513	2,582	7,974	-	-	-
Feed Grains and Forage:								
Corn	Bu.	3,038,122	2,400,952	2,576,350	3,050,707	127	118	100
Oats	Bu.	1,285,200	1,215,970	1,130,558	1,333,070	106	114	96
Barley	Bu.	274,207	279,182	286,110	311,513	98	96	88
Sorghums for grain	Bu.	124,464	95,609	77,961	121,621	130	160	102
Oil and Fiber Crops:								
Soybeans for beans	Bu.	198,717	181,362	76,691	192,593	110	259	103
Flaxseed, all	Bu.	35,992	39,763	19,553	33,958	91	184	106
Peanuts, picked & threshed	Lb.	1,869,551	2,251,640	1,395,280	2,106,157	83	134	89
Cotton	R.R.	11,771	11,549	12,830	10,547	102	92	112
Sugar Crops:								
Sugar beets, raw value	Ton	2/ 1,848	1,824	1,685	1,316	101	110	140
Sugarcane, excl.sirup,raw v.	Ton	2/ 513	375	460	459	137	112	112
Vegetables:								
Potatoes, all Irish	Bu.	375,000	384,407	361,457	422,830	98	104	89
Sweetpotatoes	Bu.	57,419	57,178	62,541	67,190	100	92	85
Truck crops: (23) Fresh Mkt.	Ton	7,984	7,895	6,516	7,722	101	123	103
(9) Processing	Ton	4,815	5,350	3,916	5,526	90	123	87
Tobacco:								
Flue-cured	Lb.	3/955,000	1,331,346	846,693	1,042,925	72	113	92
Fire-cured	Lb.	3/ 55,700	91,347	95,349	74,032	61	58	75
Burley	Lb.	3/514,000	518,610	370,032	503,476	99	139	102
Dark air-cured 4/	Lb.	3/ 21,800	38,412	37,150	37,723	57	59	58
Non-quota types 5/	Lb.	179,831	187,528	161,903	157,875	96	111	114
Other domestic 6/	Lb.	0	459	1,091	467	-	-	-
Hay and Seed Crops:								
All tame hay 7/	Ton	88,926	89,194	80,538	91,714	100	110	97
Cover crop seeds 8/	Lb.	266,500	223,460	84,943	205,774	119	314	130
Grass and legume seeds 9/	Lb.	568,000	421,316	469,296	462,831	135	121	123
1/ Smooth only. 2/ 1948 Sugar Act quota. 3/ Marketing quotas.								
4/ 5/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ See respective footnotes Page 1.								

LIVESTOCK GOALS: 1948 Livestock Numbers and Production, with Comparisons

Livestock and Livestock Products	1948 : Goal	1947 : Average	1937-41 : Average	1942-46 : Average	% 1948 Goal is of: 1947:1937-41:1942-46		
Milk produced on farms (mil. lbs.)	120,000	119,366	107,855	119,176	101	111	101
Eggs produced on farms (mil. doz.)	4,200	4,608	3,255	4,552	91	129	92
Hens & Pullets on farms Jan.1 (Thous.)	400,000	435,665	376,566	477,214	92	106	84
Chickens raised on farms (Thous.)	690,104	742,047	665,430	866,443	93	104	80
Turkeys raised on farms (Thous.)	30,507	34,667	30,636	37,212	88	100	82
Sows to farrow, spring (Thous.)	7,984	8,649	7,534	9,502	92	106	84
Pigs saved, spring (Thous.)	50,000	52,786	46,801	59,130	95	107	85
Cattle & Calves:							
On farms Dec. 31 (Thous.)	<u>1/</u> 78,047	78,564	69,473	83,150	99	112	94
Slaughter <u>2/</u> (Thous.)	32,000	<u>3/</u> 35,800	24,643	31,390	89	130	102
Stock Sheep & Lambs:							
On farms Dec. 31 (Thous.)	30,500	30,544	46,698	39,960	100	65	76

1/ Projected number.

2/ Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands beginning January 1940.

3/ Includes an assumed farm slaughter total.

Goal data compiled from FFA commodity reports; comparison data from BAE Crop, Livestock, and Poultry reports and records.

WHEAT

Requirements and Market Outlook: Requirements for food in 1948-49 are expected to be about the same as during the current marketing year. Seed requirements should also be quite constant, and without controls in effect the needs of industry should be about the same. The demand for food from the 1948 wheat crop will be strong until after the 1948 corn crop is harvested. However, less wheat will be available for food in 1948-49 than during the current marketing year if other requirements are met and a reasonable carry-over maintained.

With the 1947 crop the largest in history, there should be a considerable increase in wheat stocks during 1947-48, but a decrease in the carry-over is indicated on July 1, 1949. The utilization of wheat, particularly for exports and feed, will of course vary considerably, depending upon the production obtained in 1948. Factors which will affect the distribution of the available wheat supply include yields of other grain crops, production in other countries and the continued authority for controlling exports.

The acreage of wheat has increased considerably in recent years in response to war and relief needs. The planted acreage for 1947 was 77.9 million acres, including volunteer wheat. In many areas the high 1947 acreage represented a sacrifice of good crop rotations, including summer fallow, and in some instances the breaking of sod lands that are best suited for grass over a period of years. Under normal peacetime conditions it would be desirable to plant a much smaller acreage to wheat. But in view of the continued urgent need for exports to meet the world food shortage, it appears desirable to maintain a high wheat acreage in 1948 as an emergency measure.

The goal is 4.4 million acres higher than the 1947 goal and approximates the 1947 acreage exclusive of volunteer wheat. This maximum goal was recommended in view of urgent food needs, but with consideration also given to the need for oil-producing and other desired crops. State workers reviewed the goals for their respective States from the standpoint of the acreage that could be expected to result in the largest total outturn of wheat considering moisture conditions, need for other crops, and for summer fallow to continue wheat production in succeeding years. Farmers in marginal areas were cautioned against further plowing up of sod lands that are not suited for farming over a period of years. In establishing wheat acreage goals for the Corn Belt, consideration was given to the fact that the late wet season in 1947 might result in more land being available for seeding to wheat.

With a weighted average yield of approximately 14.3 bushels per acre (the 1937-46 average) on the goal acreage, production in 1948 would total about 1,070 million bushels. However, if yields should approximate the 1942-46 average of 16.3 bushels per acre, production from the goal acreage would be about 1,220 million bushels and additional wheat would be available principally for export shipments and feed. In the third column of the following table the assumed utilization of wheat based on a production of 1,070 million bushels is shown in comparison with previous years; in the fourth column is shown the utiliza-

tion that would be possible if the considerably higher average yields of the 1942-46 period were achieved:

		1947-48	1948-49 Assumed	
	1946-47	Intended	1937-46 Av. Yield	1942-46 Av. Yield
			(Million bushels)	
<u>Food Uses</u>				
Food	492	510	510	510
<u>Industrial and Other Non-food Uses</u>				
Food	189	225 ^{1/}	175	200
Seed and Industrial	88	90	90	90
Total	277	315	265	290
<u>Exports and Shipments</u>	400	450 ^{2/}	345	425
<u>Total Uses</u>	1,169	1,275	1,120	1,225
<u>Stocks</u>				
Beginning of year	100	84	174	174
End of year	84	174	124	169
Net change	-16	90	-50	-5
<u>Imports</u>	0	0	0	0
<u>Requirements from 1948 Production</u>			1,070	1,220
<u>Acres Seeded or Required (Mil.)</u>	71.5	77.9	75.1 ^{3/}	75.1 ^{3/}

1/ Midpoint of a range of 200-250 million bushels.

2/ The present program of 450 million bushels may be increased, depending upon April estimate of the 1948 winter wheat crop and the rate of feeding wheat to livestock.

3/ Excluding volunteer acreage.

Production Goal: A 1948 goal of 75,095,000 planted acres has been established for wheat. This acreage is larger than the prewar average, but about 3 percent less than the 1947 planted acreage. State goals are shown in the table below.

Labor and Production Supplies: Adequate labor should be available for producing the 1948 crop. While the high level of industrial production will tend to draw labor from the farms, combines and other labor-saving machinery will be available in greater quantities than in past years. Fertilizer and other supplies should be in adequate supply.

Market Facilities: Marketing facilities are reasonably adequate for handling the assumed production from the proposed goal acreage for 1948.

Support Prices: Prices for wheat harvested in 1948 will be supported at 90 percent of parity as required by law. The wheat loan and purchase agreement program available to producers on 1947-crop wheat should be made available in 1948.

WHEAT: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage		Percent Acreage Goal is of	
	Production	(Bushels)	(Planted)	Planted Acreage	1937-41	1942-46
	42-46 Avg.	37-46 Avg.	(Planted)	1947	1947	Average
	-Thousands-				-Percent-	
Maine	43:	40:	2:		200:	100:
N. Y.	9,520:	9,480:	400:	398:	101:	127:
N. J.	1,650:	1,600:	100:	97:	103:	137:
Pa.	19,800:	19,900:	1,000:	947:	106:	103:
Ohio	51,290:	48,990:	2,300:	2,212:	104:	106:
Ind.	30,600:	30,430:	1,700:	1,589:	107:	98:
Ill.	24,320:	27,360:	1,600:	1,403:	114:	75:
Mich.	29,125:	27,625:	1,250:	1,210:	103:	146:
Wis.	2,638:	2,300:	125:	118:	106:	119:
Minn.	23,140:	21,580:	1,300:	1,200:	108:	68:
Iowa	3,640:	3,360:	200:	174:	115:	38:
Mo.	27,830:	29,440:	2,300:	1,472:	156:	96:
N. Dak.	153,900:	125,400:	9,500:	10,384:	91:	109:
S. Dak.	51,480:	40,560:	3,900:	3,858:	101:	118:
Nebr.	85,885:	64,970:	4,450:	4,489:	99:	106:
Kans.	216,600:	179,550:	14,250:	15,404:	93:	97:
Del.	1,288:	1,274:	70:	72:	97:	93:
Md.	7,452:	7,533:	405:	399:	102:	98:
Va.	7,750:	7,350:	500:	528:	95:	84:
W. Va.	1,440:	1,360:	100:	100:	100:	66:
N. C.	8,400:	7,980:	600:	524:	115:	121:
S. C.	4,355:	4,030:	325:	272:	119:	162:
Ga.	3,135:	2,915:	275:	257:	107:	149:
Kv.	5,175:	5,625:	450:	404:	111:	87:
Tenn.	5,040:	4,880:	400:	364:	110:	89:
Ala.	184:	169:	15:	12:	125:	214:
Miss.	378:	462:	25:	25:	100:	417:
Ark.	398:	379:	48:	38:	126:	66:
Okla.	85,050:	80,325:	6,750:	7,118:	95:	127:
Texas	83,030:	67,868:	7,220:	7,587:	95:	154:
Mont.	71,400:	61,320:	4,200:	5,053:	83:	99:
Idaho	34,450:	33,150:	1,300:	1,359:	96:	115:
Wyo.	4,620:	3,892:	280:	317:	88:	101:
Colo.	41,170:	33,120:	2,300:	2,676:	86:	150:
N. Mex.	3,600:	3,465:	450:	724:	62:	111:
Ariz.	704:	718:	35:	30:	117:	88:
Utah	7,168:	7,008:	320:	331:	97:	117:
Nev.	532:	524:	20:	22:	91:	111:
Wash.	71,120:	66,080:	2,800:	2,922:	96:	119:
Oreg.	25,132:	22,969:	1,030:	1,033:	100:	104:
Calif.	13,840:	13,120:	800:	825:	97:	88:
U. S.	1,218,272 ^{1/}	1,070,101 ^{2/}	75,095:	77,947:	96:	108:

^{1/} Production goal basis 1942-46 average yield by States.^{2/} Production goal basis 1937-46 average yield by States.

RYE

Requirements and Market Outlook: While the acreage of rye harvested in 1947 is larger than the acreage harvested in 1946, there has been a steady downward trend in the harvested acreage for a number of years, largely because of the competition from other crops for available land. While more rye would be utilized if supplies were larger, it is not practicable to attempt to equal the production of past years. The 1948 goal is slightly larger than the 1947 goal, and it is 436,000 acres more than the acreage harvested in 1947. With average yields, the probable production would be slightly in excess of 29 million bushels. Assuming this production, the amounts estimated for the various outlets of utilization are shown in the following table:

	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1947-48</u> <u>Assumed</u>	<u>1948-49</u> <u>Assumed</u>
	(Million bushels)		
<u>Food Uses</u>			
Food	5.5	6.0	7.0
<u>Industrial and other non-food uses</u>			
Feed	5.5	6.0	8.0
Seed	4.7	5.0	5.0
Industrial	4.2	5.0	6.5
Total	14.4	16.0	19.5
<u>Exports and shipments</u>	0.6	3.4	2.8
<u>Total Uses</u>	20.5	25.4	29.3
<u>Stocks</u>			
Beginning of year	2.3	2.3	3.4
End of year	2.3	3.4	3.3
Net change	None	1.1	-1.1
<u>Imports</u>	1.6	0.5	0
<u>Requirements from 1948 Production</u>			29.2
<u>Acres Harvested or Required (Mil.)</u>	1.6	2.0	2.5

While the requirements of rye for seed in 1948-49 are expected to be about the same as during the current marketing year, the requirements for food and industrial uses may be somewhat larger. The use of rye for feed will probably increase in view of the relatively poor 1947 corn crop.

Production Goal: A goal of 2,458,000 acres of rye for harvest has been established for 1948.

Labor, Production Supplies, and Marketing Facilities: In the principal rye-producing areas, labor, production supplies, and marketing facilities should be adequate to achieve the suggested goal.

Support Prices: Prices for rye harvested in 1948 should be supported in line with the support prices of other grains, taking into consideration relative feeding values.

RYE: State Goals for 1948

	: 1948 Goal		: Acreage (Harvested)			: % Acreage Goal is of:		
State	: Production:	Acreage	:	1947	: 1937-41:1942-46:	1947	: 1937-41:1942-46:	
	: (Bushels)	: (Harvested)	:		: Average:	Average:	Acreage:	Average:
	- - - - - Thousands - - - - -				Percent			
N. Y.	259	15	15	23	13	100	65	115
N. J.	252	15	15	18	14	100	83	107
Pa.	662	45	18	60	42	250	75	107
Ohio	574	35	30	53	53	117	66	66
Ind.	1,040	80	60	126	88	113	63	91
Ill.	635	50	57	84	51	88	60	98
Mich.	871	65	70	95	60	93	68	108
Wis.	969	85	87	242	103	98	35	83
Minn.	2,192	160	164	443	136	98	36	118
Iowa	234	15	17	90	13	88	17	115
Mo.	484	40	36	42	45	111	95	89
N. Dak.	5,700	500	323	834	321	155	60	156
S. Dak.	5,400	450	347	637	452	130	71	100
Nebr.	3,330	300	288	360	382	104	83	79
Kans.	810	75	57	73	96	132	103	78
Del.	266	20	19	10	16	105	200	125
Md.	286	20	19	16	20	105	125	100
Va.	378	30	27	43	38	111	70	79
W. Va.	60	5	3	7	4	167	71	125
N. C.	354	35	24	52	34	146	67	103
S. C.	120	13	12	18	18	108	72	72
Ga.	164	20	6	22	12	333	91	167
Kv.	630	50	37	12	31	135	417	161
Tenn.	343	35	26	44	34	135	80	103
Okla.	598	65	48	88	83	135	74	78
Texas	343	35	35	13	18	100	269	194
Mont.	476	40	39	43	28	103	93	143
Idaho	85	6	5	6	5	120	100	120
Wyo.	97	10	7	20	17	143	50	59
Colo.	576	60	47	55	92	128	109	65
N. Mex.	48	5	5	6	9	100	83	56
Utah	78	8	8	4	10	100	200	80
Wash.	184	16	16	19	21	100	84	76
Oreg.	575	42	40	37	35	105	114	120
Calif.	155	13	15	9	12	87	144	108
U. S.	29,228	2,458	2,022	1/3,702	1/2,408	122	66	102

1/ Average of five-year totals.

RICE

Requirements and Market Outlook: While all intensive rice-producing regions of the world are making a determined effort to restore production to the pre-war level and even to further increase production, it is clearly evident that a world deficit of rice will exist for the next several years. The International Rice Study Group which met in India last May estimated that production would not reach prewar levels before 1952 and that even then import requirements would exceed available supplies by about 50 percent. The rapid increase in population in the Far East since the prewar period has now raised the demand for rice to a point where any increased production possible will still be inadequate. In the prewar period the price of rice in Southeast Asia areas was considerably lower than that prevailing in the United States, and so, while there were areas of large population deficient in rice in that part of the world, the movement of rice from the United States was not practical because of price barriers. Now prices of rice in Burma and Siam have worked upwards to a point where they are less competitive with United States rice, and there appears to be an opportunity for exports of rice to Southeast Asia for a considerable period of time at loan rate levels. However, demand for U. S. rice by Southeast Asia countries at present U. S. price levels probably would not be large.

The European market has been cut off in recent years due to an international agreement to limit world rice exports to areas where the population is predominantly dependant on rice. The return of the European market in the near future, even though limited by availability of credit, will increase demands for export of rice from the United States in addition to those for Southeast Asia. In view of the world situation, it is fairly certain that the requirements again in 1948 will exceed our present production capacity, and it is probable that this demand will be maintained in some strength for several years.

Requirements against United States supplies are estimated as follows:

	Quantity (Millions of 100-lb. bags, milled rice equivalent)
U. S. Civilian (including industrial)	10.00
U. S. Military	.45
U. S. Territories	3.50
Cuba	4.50
Minor exports, including Canada	.50
Seed	1.10
Food and farm use	.26
Southeast Asia and Europe exports	2.00 ^{1/}
Total	<u>22.31</u>

^{1/} This is a residual item. It could be estimated much higher if there were any possibility of having sufficient supplies to meet a higher requirement.

In the development of the 1948 State goals for rice, consideration was given to acreage trends in recent years, with particular emphasis on the 1947 planted acreage. The total goal of 1,660,000 acres for 1948 is 27,000 acres less than the record acreage for 1947. Due to the increased acreage in recent years with resulting decrease in yield, it is not anticipated that the 10-year (1937-46) average of 46.1 bushels per acre will be obtained, and a yield of 45.2 is assumed. On the goal acreage this would result in the production of 74,955,000 bushels or the equivalent of about 22,500,000 bags of milled rice.

Production Adjustment: State goals were reviewed in the light of local conditions and producers cautioned against expanding acreage where the depletion of land and water resources is involved. With the expansion of acreage in some areas, the water table has dropped and irrigation costs have increased. Neglect of sound farm management practices will result in losses due to decreased yields, and further increases in production costs. In this connection producers should bear in mind that while they have the assurance of loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of July 15, 1948, the higher prices of recent years may not be obtained in the future.

Production Goal: A 1948 goal of 1,660,000 acres has been established for rice. State goals are shown in the table below.

Labor, Production Supplies, and Marketing Facilities: Labor, production supplies, and marketing facilities should be adequate to achieve the recommended goal. Milling capacity is more than adequate to handle production from the goal, but facilities for drying and storing are inadequate in many communities because of the rapid expansion in the use of combines for harvesting.

Support Prices: Nonrecourse loans at 90 percent of parity as of July 15, 1948 will be made available to producers and cooperative associations on rough rice produced in 1948 and stored on farms and in warehouses.

RICE: State Goals for 1948

	1948 Goal		Planted Acreage		% Acreage Goal is of:			
State	Production:	Acreage :	1947	:1937-41:	1942-46:	1947	:1937-41:	1942-46
	(Bushels)	(Planted):		Average:	Average:	Acreage:	Average:	Average
	-Thousands-						-Percent-	
Ark.	16,450	350	360	191	289	97	183	121
La.	22,800	600	616	507	594	97	118	101
Texas	20,900	475	474	237	399	100	166	119
Calif.	14,805	235	237	133	238	99	177	99
U. S.	74,955	1,660	1,687	1,118	1,521	98	148	109

FEED GRAINS

Requirements and Market Outlook: Feed grains produced in 1948 will be utilized largely in the crop year 1948-49. Therefore, in determining the feed grain acreage required to meet the estimated requirements of 1948-49, it was necessary to consider the desirable number and production of livestock in 1949.

It is assumed that livestock production will increase in 1948-49 slightly over that of 1947-48 when it is expected to be at least 5 percent less than a year earlier due largely to the reduced feed production in 1947. Our level of livestock production now is lower than would be maintained with normal feed grain production and utilization. The feed grain goals provide for a somewhat larger livestock production, for larger than normal exports, and for some increase in stocks.

The estimated feed grain requirements for livestock feed in 1948-49 accounts for 96.0 million tons out of the total estimated requirements for all purposes of 112.5 million tons. The total carry-over of corn, oats and barley at the end of the 1948-49 crop year assuming production equal to goals would be 11.2 million tons compared with an estimated 8.0 million tons at the end of 1947-48 crop year, as compared with 13.7 million tons at the end of 1946-47.

A total production of 115.7 million tons of feed grains would be needed in 1948 to meet all estimated requirements in 1948 49 and to provide a slight increase in stocks at the end of the year. This production would be comprised of approximately 3,038 million bushels of corn, 1,285 million bushels of oats, 274 million bushels of barley and 124 million bushels of sorghum grain. It must be recognized that the estimated feed requirements for any single grain are only approximate since one grain may be substituted for another.

In estimating feeding requirements for the individual grain, the maximum acreage which could be secured without unduly affecting good farming practices and national agricultural objectives was considered.

The extreme need for grain as food and feed would have justified larger corn and sorghum grains goals for many States of the wheat producing areas if the acreage goals already announced for wheat had not been so high. In order to insure more adequate supplies of grain, producers should plant corn or grain sorghums on any acreage they are unable to seed to wheat or on which wheat is winter killed, provided such acreage is adapted to the growing of corn or grain sorghums for grain.

Requirements for feed grains for nonfeed purposes are expected to be larger in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. This is based upon an assumption of larger stocks being available and high rates of industrial activity in 1948-49. Though not included as a firm requirement, export demands for livestock feeding purposes may be rather large.

Because of the short crop of corn in 1947, stocks of corn, oats and barley at the end of 1947-48 are expected to be reduced to 140 million bushels of corn, 175 million bushels of oats, and 44 million bushels of barley. Requirement estimates for 1948-49 assume an increase in carry-over of corn from 140 to 250 million bushels and a small increase in barley and grain sorghums, but does not allow for any changes in the carry-over of oats.

The market outlook should continue to be very favorable on all feed grains produced in 1948 since any production in excess of domestic and export requirements will be needed to replenish carry-over stocks.

Production Goals: In establishing goals for individual feed grains, the major consideration was the total estimated requirements of 115.7 million tons for the 1948-49 crop year. This has been translated into acreages necessary to give that production while at the same time provide as good a balance in farm production as possible considering the acreages of different crops needed.

Corn: The suggested goal acreage for corn in 1948 is a planting of 90.7 million acres. This acreage would produce approximately 3,038 million bushels at a yield of 33.5 bushels per planted acre. This estimated yield assumes average growing conditions and takes into consideration performance during recent years, the continued adoption of higher yielding hybrid varieties of corn, and the distribution of corn acreage that is recommended. The average yield during 1937-41 was 28.1 bushels, in 1946 it was 36.2 and in 1947 it was 27.9 bushels.

Production of 3,038 million bushels of corn in 1948 would compare with the estimated production of 2,401 million bushels in 1947; 3,250 million bushels in 1946, and 2,576 million bushels in the prewar years 1937-41. Such production would meet anticipated requirements and would allow for stocks at the end of the 1948-49 crop year of approximately 250 million bushels.

Oats: A national acreage goal for oats of 43.9 million acres is suggested. The planting of this acreage would produce 1,285 million bushels of oats, if a yield of 29.2 bushels per planted acre were obtained. This estimated yield compares with 28.6 bushels in 1947, 32.2 bushels in 1946, and an average of 28.5 bushels during the 1937-41 period. Reflected in this yield are average growing conditions, higher production from improved varieties the use of which is increasing, and the distribution of the national acreage goal among the States.

Carry-over stocks of old-crop oats on hand July 1, 1948 are expected to be in the neighborhood of 175 million bushels. On the basis of the recommended national acreage goal for oats in 1948 it apparently will not be possible to increase the carry-over of oats.

Barley: The suggested 1948 acreage goal for barley is 12.6 million acres. With a yield of 21.7 bushels per planted acre, production from a planting of this size would total 274 million bushels. A barley crop of this amount would be sufficient to meet all anticipated requirements and allow for a slight increase in the carry-over stocks.

A yield of 21.7 bushels assumes average growing conditions in 1948 and takes into account past performance, the anticipated use of better yielding varieties and the recommended distribution of the goal acreage. This estimated yield compares with 23.2 bushels in 1947, 22.8 bushels in 1946, and an average during 1937-41 of 19.9 bushels.

Sorghum Grain: A planted acreage of sorghums (except for sirup) of 14.9 million acres in 1948 is recommended. This exceeds the acreage planted in 1946 and in 1947, but is about 2 million acres under the average acreage planted during 1937-41.

Of the recommended 14.9 million acres of sorghums to be grown in 1948, it is recommended that the goal of acreage harvested for grain be 7.7 million acres. This acreage is 143 percent of the average 1937-41 acreage harvested for grain. A harvested acreage of 7.7 million acres would give a production of sorghum grain of 124 million bushels with a yield of 16.2 bushels per acre. The 1947 production was 95.6 million bushels, the 1946 production 106.9 million bushels and during 1937-41, the average was 78 million. The yield of 16.2 bushels per acre, based on the assumption of average growing conditions, and upon performance in recent years and the distribution of the recommended goal acreage would be less than the 17.1 bushels per harvested acre in 1947, but larger than the average of 14.4 bushels during 1937-41. Achievement of the national 1948 acreage goals for sorghums would mean that a higher proportion of the acreage of sorghums planted would be harvested for grain than in 1946 and 1947.

Labor and Production Supplies: The farm labor situation has shown a definite improvement over recent years and the labor supply for next year is expected to be more adequate than in 1947. No serious labor problems are anticipated.

Labor and material difficulties which retarded production of farm machinery are still present. Therefore, it is difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the rate of farm machinery production for the coming year. However, with careful use of the machinery now on hand and with anticipated production

of farm machinery during the fiscal year 1947-48, farmers should be able to plant and harvest the acreages recommended.

Off-farm storage facilities for feed grain are considered to be nearly adequate. However, permanent storage on farms for corn is not adequate for the assumed production, and the problem may be aggravated by shortages in building materials. Moreover, transportation facilities probably will not permit free movement of feed grain off farms. Whether transportation facilities in 1948 will be sufficient for agricultural needs depends whether a sufficient number of cars can be constructed in the coming year to offset the present shortage, and whether cars are distributed equitably to the areas of agricultural production.

Market Facilities: Market facilities are considered adequate to market the 1948 crop of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums.

Proposed Price Support Programs: Under existing legislation (Stabilization Act of 1942 as amended) it is mandatory that the price of corn be supported to producers at 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1948. Prices of other feed grains are not required to be supported unless the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of such agricultural commodities. However, price support programs have been in effect on barley and grain sorghums since 1940, and upon oats since 1945.

It is recommended that programs comparable to the 1947 Loan and Purchase Programs on barley, oats, and grain sorghums be made available for the 1948 crops at rates based upon the loan rates for corn and relative feeding values of such grains to corn.

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF FEED CONCENTRATES AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
United States, Years Beginning October 1, 1937-48 1/

Item	Average: :1937-38: :through: :1941-42:	1944- :1945 :	1945- :1946 :	1946- :1947 :	1947-48: : 2/ :	Projected :1948-49 :
	- - - M i l l i o n T o n s - - - -					
<u>Supply</u>						
Stocks beginning of crop year <u>3/</u>	16.9	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0
<u>Production</u>						
Corn.....	72.1	86.5	80.7	91.0	67.2	85.1
Oats.....	18.1	18.4	24.6	24.0	19.5	20.5
Barley.....	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.6
Sorghum grains	2.2	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.5
Total production.....	99.3	116.7	114.4	124.3	96.1	115.7
Other grains fed <u>4/</u>	4.8	10.8	8.4	6.4	7.6	6.0
Byproduct feeds for feed....	15.4	19.3	17.8	19.5	19.0	18.0
Total supply of concen- trates.....	136.4	158.4	155.5	161.1	136.4	147.7
<u>Utilization</u>						
Domestic feed grains fed....	85.4	99.4	107.6	100.0	90.0	96.0
Domestic wheat and rye fed.: 4.6	8.4	8.2	6.3	7.5	6.0	
Other grain fed.....	.2	2.4	.2	.1	.1	.1
Oilseed cake and meal.....	3.9	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.1) 18.0
Animal protein feeds.....	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	
Other byproduct feeds.....	8.6	10.5	9.5	11.2	10.5	
Total concentrates fed....	105.6	129.5	133.8	125.9	116.6	120.1
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export.....	11.8	15.0	13.1	18.8	13.0	16.4
Total utilization.....	117.4	144.5	146.9	144.7	129.6	136.5
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis.....	116.5	143.5	144.6	147.4	128.4	
Stocks at end of crop year <u>3/</u>	19.9	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0	11.2
Livestock production, October - September in terms of production units: (millions) <u>5/</u>	153.0	176.4	175.0	169.9	158.7	163.0
Utilization of all concen- trates for feed per pro- duction unit (Pounds).....	1,380	1,468	1,529	1,482	1,469	1,475

1/ As of March 10, 1948.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Stocks of corn October 1; oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not reported.

4/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

5/ An animal production unit is equal to: 4,400 pounds of milk; 288 pounds of hogs, live weight; 183 dozen eggs; 256 pounds of chickens, raised; 246 pounds of turkeys, produced; 311 pounds of broilers, produced; 37.5 stock sheep and lambs on farms, January 1; 8.0 sheep and lambs on feed, January 1; .45 cattle on feed, January 1; 6.1 cattle on farms, January 1, other than cattle on feed and milk cows; .75 horses and mules, two years old and over on farms, January 1; or 6.5 colts on farms, January 1.

CORN: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production: Acreage		1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46
	(Bushels)	(Planted)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
- - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - P e r c e n t -								
Maine	663	17	10	15	12	170	113	142
N. H.	630	15	12	14	13	125	107	115
Vt.	2,535	65	48	70	64	135	93	102
Mass.	1,680	40	37	41	41	108	98	98
R. I.	351	9	8	9	8	112	100	112
Conn.	2,100	50	48	48	50	104	104	100
N. Y.	25,200	700	634	687	680	110	102	103
N. J.	7,600	190	181	191	193	105	99	98
Pa.	58,917	1,437	1,369	1,336	1,359	105	108	106
Ohio	171,500	3,500	3,414	3,468	3,510	103	101	100
Ind.	220,500	4,500	4,467	4,203	4,391	101	107	102
Ill.	439,100	8,782	8,802	8,215	8,551	100	107	103
Mich.	61,250	1,750	1,630	1,580	1,729	107	111	101
Wisc.	108,360	2,580	2,545	2,314	2,588	101	111	100
Minn.	220,000	5,500	5,349	4,541	5,545	103	121	99
Iowa	567,100	10,700	10,877	9,827	10,732	98	109	100
Mo.	147,200	4,600	4,377	4,261	4,538	105	108	101
N. Dak.	27,300	1,300	1,220	1,109	1,226	107	117	106
S. Dak.	96,000	4,000	4,097	3,258	3,879	98	123	103
Nebr.	226,800	8,100	7,578	7,457	8,260	107	109	98
Kans.	66,000	3,000	2,523	2,888	3,346	119	104	90
Del.	4,350	145	141	143	140	103	101	104
Md.	17,640	490	458	494	460	107	99	104
Va.	37,500	1,250	1,136	1,381	1,257	110	91	99
W. Va.	10,880	320	309	430	339	104	74	94
N. Car.	56,592	2,358	2,160	2,439	2,277	109	97	104
S. Car.	26,550	1,475	1,408	1,754	1,497	105	84	99
Ga.	45,500	3,500	3,237	4,331	3,469	108	81	101
Fla.	7,050	705	698	742	722	101	95	98
Ky.	78,864	2,544	2,185	2,647	2,414	116	96	105
Tenn.	64,800	2,400	2,200	2,718	2,403	109	88	100
Ala.	45,000	3,000	2,789	3,514	2,994	108	85	100
Miss.	41,920	2,620	2,320	3,098	2,623	113	85	100
Ark.	24,984	1,388	1,388	2,220	1,682	100	63	83
La.	18,000	1,200	990	1,610	1,203	121	75	100
Okla.	24,300	1,500	1,319	1,820	1,689	114	82	89
Tex.	54,400	3,400	2,973	4,879	4,124	114	70	82
Mont.	3,000	200	177	189	201	113	106	100
Idaho	1,344	32	26	48	35	123	67	91
Wyo.	949	73	69	183	98	106	40	74
Colo.	16,200	900	633	1,125	896	141	80	100
N. Mex.	2,275	175	155	218	195	113	80	90
Ariz.	410	41	34	38	34	121	108	121
Utah	900	30	25	27	24	120	111	125
Nev.	128	4	2	3	2	200	133	200
Wash.	940	20	15	34	21	133	59	95
Oreg.	1,080	30	28	66	40	107	45	75
Calif.	2,080	65	62	78	71	105	83	92
U. S.	3,038,122	90,700	86,168	91,763	91,630	105	99	99

1/ Average of five-year totals.

OATS: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production:	Acreage	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46
	(Bushels)	(Planted)	Average		Average	Average		Average
- - - T h o u s a n d s - - -			- - - P e r c e n t - - -					
Maine	3,395	97	85	114	87	114	85	111
N. H.	247	13	13	15	13	100	87	100
Vt.	1,400	70	56	80	74	125	88	95
Mass.	180	15	14	15	15	107	100	100
R. I.	27	3	4	3	4	75	100	75
Conn.	154	14	16	14	17	88	100	82
N. Y.	24,500	875	543	864	783	161	101	112
N. J.	1,175	47	51	52	55	92	90	85
Pa.	23,408	836	760	894	867	110	94	96
Ohio	38,500	1,100	888	1,153	1,222	124	95	90
Ind.	35,650	1,150	1,265	1,368	1,454	91	84	79
Ill.	133,000	3,500	3,411	3,626	3,532	103	97	99
Mich.	49,300	1,450	1,117	1,336	1,462	130	109	99
Wis.	116,000	2,900	2,884	2,440	2,790	101	119	104
Minn.	162,000	4,500	4,630	4,216	4,837	97	107	93
Iowa	203,000	5,800	5,669	5,719	5,313	102	101	109
Mo.	44,100	2,100	1,552	2,108	2,224	135	100	94
N.Dak.	60,900	2,100	2,280	1,841	2,560	92	114	82
S.Dak.	90,000	3,000	3,134	2,012	3,004	96	149	100
Nebr.	62,400	2,400	2,426	1,879	2,343	99	128	102
Kans.	33,600	1,600	1,510	1,641	1,743	106	93	92
Del.	147	7	7	5	7	100	140	100
Md.	988	38	45	39	48	84	97	79
Va.	3,675	175	159	131	175	110	134	100
W.Va.	1,520	80	83	99	92	96	81	87
N.Car.	10,983	523	518	297	439	101	176	119
S.Car.	18,216	828	866	573	772	96	144	107
Ga.	15,966	887	887	587	855	100	151	104
Fla.	1,080	180	160	18	112	112	1,000	161
Ky.	2,000	125	153	110	138	82	114	91
Tenn.	4,950	275	301	141	300	91	195	92
Ala.	7,200	400	311	181	324	129	221	123
Miss.	13,052	502	502	180	445	100	279	113
Ark.	10,234	602	470	329	466	128	183	129
La.	4,725	225	180	74	165	125	304	136
Okla.	25,200	1,400	1,472	1,540	1,449	95	91	97
Tex.	31,875	1,875	1,758	1,800	1,847	107	104	102
Mont.	10,800	400	418	408	493	96	98	81
Idaho	6,876	191	187	220	220	102	87	87
Wyo.	4,225	169	171	145	167	99	117	101
Colo.	6,500	250	224	188	228	112	133	110
N.Mex.	720	40	48	41	54	83	98	74
Ariz.	308	28	32	22	26	88	127	108
Utah	1,680	48	49	46	56	98	104	86
Nev.	324	12	13	8	12	92	150	100
Wash.	4,320	160	209	266	289	77	60	55
Oreg.	9,200	400	428	446	449	93	90	89
Calif.	5,500	550	542	434	517	101	127	106
U. S.	1,285,200	43,940	42,501	39,715	44,545	103	111	99

1/ Average of five-year totals.

BARLEY: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted)				% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production:	Acreage:	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46	
	(Bushels):	(Planted):	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	
- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - - - - P e r c e n t - -									
Maine	116	4	4	4	4	100	100	100	
Vt.	104	4	1	6	3	400	67	133	
N. Y.	3,120	120	101	142	118	119	84	102	
N. J.	324	12	13	6	10	92	200	120	
Pa.	3,390	113	125	107	124	90	117	91	
Ohio	480	20	16	29	37	125	69	54	
Ind.	330	15	21	41	67	71	98	22	
Ill.	1,610	70	25	136	85	280	51	82	
Mich.	3,510	130	121	206	162	107	63	80	
Wisc.	6,400	200	160	731	257	125	27	78	
Minn.	25,200	1,050	1,018	1,964	1,026	103	53	102	
Iowa	880	40	36	421	51	111	10	78	
Mo.	1,125	75	74	199	149	101	38	50	
N.Dak.	54,600	2,600	2,475	1,859	2,543	105	134	102	
S.Dak.	26,600	1,400	1,508	1,830	1,927	93	82	73	
Nebr.	11,200	700	533	1,396	1,318	131	50	53	
Kans.	4,680	360	328	982	1,039	110	41	35	
Del.	378	14	13	3	10	108	467	140	
Md.	2,240	80	79	58	75	101	138	107	
Va.	2,470	95	86	68	78	110	132	122	
W.Va.	208	8	8	9	10	100	89	80	
N.Car.	760	40	43	18	54	93	222	74	
S.Car.	540	30	27	11	32	111	273	94	
Ga.	152	8	7	3	10	114	267	80	
Ky.	1,360	80	71	67	132	113	119	61	
Tenn.	1,760	110	88	61	126	125	180	87	
Ala.	55	5	2	-	5	250	-	100	
Miss.	85	5	3	2	6	167	250	83	
Ark.	120	10	5	11	14	200	91	71	
Okla.	1,430	110	140	440	434	79	25	25	
Tex.	3,300	275	171	275	385	161	100	71	
Mont.	19,550	850	821	192	665	104	443	128	
Idaho	10,725	325	322	233	354	101	139	92	
Wyo.	4,368	168	162	93	144	104	172	117	
Colo.	14,000	700	669	625	839	105	112	83	
N.Mex.	640	40	42	17	51	95	235	78	
Ariz.	2,880	160	161	69	132	99	232	121	
Utah	5,375	125	113	98	133	111	128	94	
Nev.	792	24	22	15	23	109	160	104	
Wash.	3,200	100	114	139	231	88	94	43	
Oreg.	10,150	350	338	219	315	104	160	111	
Calif.	44,000	2,000	1,964	1,530	1,768	102	131	113	
U. S.	274,207	12,625	12,030	14,315	14,940	105	89	84	

1/ Average of five-year totals

SORGHUMS (EXCEPT SIRUP): State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal	Acreage (Planted)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	Acreage (Planted)	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46
		Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -		- - - P e r c e n t - - -					
Ind.	4	3	10	9	133	40	44
Ill.	6	6	25	13	100	24	46
Wisc.	1	-	8	4	-	13	25
Minn.	6	12	41	19	50	15	32
Iowa	10	5	90	29	200	11	34
Mo.	250	188	392	251	133	64	100
N.Dak.	50	62	147	91	81	34	55
S.Dak.	300	188	1,068	568	160	28	53
Nebr.	403	358	1,407	626	113	29	64
Kans.	3,650	2,254	3,371	3,250	162	108	112
Va.	12	15	4	8	80	300	150
N.Car.	13	14	16	14	93	81	93
S.Car.	25	22	18	25	114	139	100
Ga.	40	39	41	39	103	98	103
Ky.	24	24	32	26	100	75	92
Tenn.	42	37	46	43	114	91	98
Ala.	86	74	33	39	116	261	221
Miss.	41	32	35	36	128	117	114
Ark.	109	82	118	88	133	92	124
La.	15	6	12	8	250	125	188
Okla.	1,600	1,445	1,958	2,177	111	82	73
Texas.	6,800	5,742	6,557	7,618	118	104	89
Mont.	4	5	11	6	80	36	67
Wyo.	7	8	26	13	88	27	54
Colo.	700	490	903	687	143	78	102
N.Mex.	550	290	539	505	190	102	109
Ariz.	70	61	41	59	115	171	119
Calif.	120	76	145	144	158	83	83
U. S.	14,938	11,538	17,095	16,395	130	87	91

1/ Average of five-year totals.

SORGHUMS (FOR GRAIN): State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Harvested)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production:	Acreage	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46
	(Bushels):	Harvested:	:Average:		Average:	:Average:		Average
- - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - -			- - P e r c e n t - - -					
Ind.	56	2	1	2 <u>1/</u>	2	200	100	100
Ill.	29	1	1	2	1	100	50	100
Iowa	21	1	1	5	1	100	20	100
Mo.	1,330	70	38	68 <u>2/</u>	51	184	103	137
N.Dak.	14	1	5	2	6	20	50	17
S.Dak.	520	40	18	138	93	222	29	43
Nebr.	2,000	125	44	244	83	284	51	151
Kans.	21,000	1,400	754	1,247	1,313	186	112	107
Ala.	900	50	38	-	12 <u>2/</u>	132	-	417
Ark.	140	10	10	12	8	100	83	125
La.	49.5	3	1	1	1	300	300	300
Okla.	9,600	800	471	757	742	170	106	108
Texas	75,650	4,450	3,801	2,338	4,229	117	190	105
Colo.	4,200	300	160	158	176	188	190	171
N.Mex.	3,000	250	141	202	197	177	124	127
Ariz.	1,995	57	52	26	44	120	219	130
Calif.	3,960	110	70	142	134	157	78	82
U. S.	124,464.5	7,670	5,606	5,353 <u>3/</u>	7,089 <u>3/</u>	137	143	108

1/ 2-year average2/ 3-year average3/ Average of five-year totals

FLAXSEED

Requirements and Market Outlook: Total drying oil requirements are estimated at 1,120 million pounds which is approximately the same as 1947-48 estimated requirements. The demand for drying oils, which is directly connected with building and industrial activity, should continue through 1949. New housing programs and industrial production are expected to remain at high levels. Continued increased supplies and use of tung oil will tend to decrease the amount of linseed oil required as will the use of treated soybean oil for drying. Relatively large quantities of soybean oil will also be used in combination with tung oil. The increased use of tung and soybean oils will be partially offset by the decreased availability of fish oil, castor oil and oiticica oil. Taking into consideration the factors outlined above, U. S. Requirements for linseed oil in 1948-49 are estimated at 635 million pounds. Such a requirement of linseed oil represents 57% of the estimated 1948-49 total requirement for drying oils as compared with 68.5% in 1946, and 64% during the period 1935-39. In arriving at the estimated requirement for linseed oil it was estimated that the irreducible minimum quantity which would be required, regardless of cost, would be 520 million pounds for use alone or in combination with other oils. Of this amount, a minimum of 405 million pounds would be required in the manufacture of paint, varnish and lacquer. This estimate was made by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. With reasonable prices, an amount considerably larger than the 520 million pound minimum requirement would be used.

The world situation with respect to fats and oils is still one of scarcity wherein requirements and demands are considerably in excess of world supplies. For instance, the exportable supplies of linseed and other similar technical oils in 1947 are estimated at between 455 and 500 thousand metric tons, as compared with prewar exportable supplies of approximately 860 thousand metric tons. It is not anticipated there will be any material change during 1948-49. The world shortage of linseed oil was clearly brought to our attention when the Fats and Oils Branch was in the process of amending export allocations for October - December 1947. At that time, with the present world shortage of dollar exchange, requests for linseed oil were considerably more than double the amount which was actually allocated, even though in the previous quarter we had allocated over 27 million pounds of linseed oil, most of which represented oil imported into this country from Argentina. The enactment of the Marshall Plan or a similar plan for furnishing assistance to Europe would tend to increase or at least maintain world demands for food and reconstruction commodities.

Imports of flaxseed and linseed oil from Uruguay during the period 1944 through 1946 have averaged approximately 26 million pounds (oil equivalent) annually and it is possible that a similar amount could be imported against the 1948-1949 requirements. It is doubtful that purchases in Uruguay could be made at prices comparable to domestic prices.

We have, during the past few years, imported substantial quantities of linseed oil and flaxseed from Argentina, mostly in the form of oil, but even so, such imports are materially less than our prewar imports which were in the form of flaxseed. Our dealings with the Argentina Government in the purchase of linseed oil during the past few years have not been satisfactory. Furthermore, no reliance can be placed on the Argentine estimates of production or amounts of linseed oil and flaxseed which might be made available for export to this country. Even were it possible to obtain assurances of an import supply from Argentina we could not be at all assured that the price which would be asked would be reasonable in relation to domestic prices.

It is estimated that a maximum of approximately 11 million and 22 million pounds (oil content) of flaxseed or linseed oil could be imported from Mexico and Canada, respectively, against our estimated requirement of 635 million pounds of linseed oil.

On the basis of the present outlook with respect to our import possibilities for 1948-49, it is estimated that approximately 50 million pounds (oil equivalent) of flaxseed and linseed oil will be imported. This amount is based on the assumption that imports from Uruguay would be approximately the same as the 1944-46 average, that there would be no imports from Argentina, and that imports from Canada and Mexico combined would be between 25 and 30 million pounds.

Production Goals: With an estimated requirement of 635 million pounds of linseed oil and estimated imports of 50 million pounds (oil content) of linseed oil or flaxseed, we would need a production of 585 million pounds of oil from domestically produced flaxseed. A requirement of 585 million pounds of linseed oil from domestically produced seed would require approximately 30.2 million bushels, of flaxseed for crushing, or a total of approximately 36 million bushels, including allowances for seed and dockage. Accordingly, a goal of 4.3 million acres is suggested. On the basis of average yields and abandonment during the period 1942-46, a goal of 4.3 million acres would produce approximately 36 million bushels of flaxseed. It is to be noted that the goal makes no provision for any increase in stocks of linseed oil.

Domestic Utilization of Drying Oils in 1935-46 and
Estimated Requirements Calendar Year 1948
(in million pounds)

Drying Oils	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Estimate 1948
Linseed Oil	519	590	816	832	783	702	652	681	635
Tung oil 1/	118	67	69	14	10	10	21	32	100
Perilla oil	59	20	9	4	2	2/	2/	2/	5
Fish oil	76	80	111	77	71	120	137	98	75
Soybean oil	20	54	73	55	51	50	60	91	225
Castor oil	8	39	67	82	43	118	98	61	60
Oiticica oil	7	15	27	9	2	11	19	25	15
Others	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	6	5
Total	811	868	1176	1075	964	1012	988	994	1120

Note: Total domestic disappearance of linseed, tung, perilla, and oiticica oils; for the remaining oils reported factory consumption (Bureau of Census) in paint and varnish, linoleum and oil cloth, printing ink, lubricants and greases, and others, with the exception of castor oil wherein the amount used for intermediate preparations under "other miscellaneous products" was not included.

1/ Re-exports were subtracted from total disappearance to arrive at domestic disappearance.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Support Prices: With the present world shortage of food grains, and considering also the very large wheat goal which has been announced for 1948, it is extremely doubtful that a goal of 4.3 million acres of flaxseed could be attained without price support in excess of the 90% of parity required by law. This is particularly true when we consider the fact that flax is in direct competition for acreage with wheat and corn, the prices of which are at all-time highs for this country.

In view of the world shortage of flaxseed and linseed oil and the uncertainty of Argentina as a source of supply for this country, it is felt that the United States must be independent of other countries, except for Canada, Mexico and possibly Uruguay, for our linseed oil requirements. Therefore, the \$6.00 support price for flaxseed has been continued for the 1948 crop.

In arriving at the acreage goal and support price recommended herein it has been assumed that export controls will be continued throughout the crop year 1948.

Imports for Consumption of Flaxseed (in terms of oil) and
Linseed Oil from Argentina and Uruguay, 1935 to June 30, 1947

	(In millions of pounds)				
	Flaxseed (In terms of oil)		Linseed Oil		:Total Oil :Equivalent
	Argentina	Uruguay	Argentina	Uruguay	
1935	310.1	1.9	--	--	312.0
1936	252.8	--	--	--	252.8
1937	525.8	2.3	--	--	528.1
1938	275.4	17.1	--	--	292.5
1939	293.3	12.7	--	--	306.0
1940	189.5	36.1	1/	--	225.7
1941	364.3	37.6	.1	--	401.9
1942	194.0	23.2	27.8	--	245.0
1943	88.4	1.7	20.5	.9	111.5
1944	13.9	--	60.2	.9	75.0
1945	16.5	20.6	68.3	4.2	109.7
1946	9.4	49.3	76.6	4.2	139.5
1947-Jan.-June 30	--	--	90.2	1.1	91.3
Average 1944-46	13.3	23.3	68.4	3.1	108.0

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, U. S. Dept.
of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

FLAXSEED: State Goals for 1948

State	: 1948 Goal		: Acreage Planted		:% Acreage Goal is of:			
	: Production:		: Average:		: Average:			
	: (Bushels):	Acreage:	1947:	1937-41:	1942-46:	1947:	1937-41:	1942-46
	- - - Thousands - - -				- - Percent - -			
Ohio	40.0	5	3	--	--	167	--	--
Illinois	50.0	4	6	1/ 16	5	67	25	80
Michigan	52.5	7	5	8	6	140	88	117
Wisconsin	157.5	15	15	8	9	100	188	167
Minnesota	13,419.0	1,491	1,417	1,053	1,275	105	142	117
Iowa	880.0	80	80	128	163	100	62	49
Missouri	38.5	7	7	5	13	100	140	54
South Dakota	5,040.0	593	597	171	433	99	347	137
North Dakota	10,850.0	1,550	1,464	564	1,368	106	275	113
Kansas	687.0	125	115	107	197	109	117	63
Oklahoma	66.0	12	4	10	36	300	120	33
Texas	750.0	100	94	2/33	49	106	303	204
Montana	825.0	150	188	89	308	80	169	49
Idaho	24.0	3	3	6	4/ 2	100	50	150
Wyoming	9.0	2	2	--	2	100	--	100
Arizona	562.5	25	20	2/11	18	125	227	139
Washington	44.0	4	4	6	4/ 2	100	67	200
Oregon	104.0	8	8	4	5/ 3	100	200	267
California	2,392.5	145	125	111	183	116	131	79
United States	35,992.0	4,326	4,157	3 1/2, 305	3 1/4, 072	104	188	106

1/ 1940-41 Average

2/ 1939-41 Average

3/ Average of 5 year totals

4/ 1942-43 average

5/ 1942-43-44 Average.

SOYBEANS

Requirements and market Outlook: The requirement for soybeans in 1948-49 to meet effective demand at or above support levels is estimated at 199 million bushels for all purposes. Soybeans produced in 1948 will be utilized largely in the crop year September 1948-August 1949, for the production of oil. In view of the continuing large requirements for fats and oils for domestic consumption as well as for export it is necessary to maintain the production of soybeans at a high level.

The requirements for edible fats and oils based on an estimated 1948-49 population of 145.9 millions and with the national income at approximately present levels are estimated at 42 pounds per capita or 32.5 pounds, excluding butter. This would mean a total domestic demand, excluding butter, of 4,740 million pounds of refined edible fats and oils.

Total exports and shipments of edible fats and oils are estimated at 550 million pounds (excluding oilseeds). Non-food use of edible oils are estimated at 465 million pounds including 305 million pounds of soybean oil and foots.

Total requirements of edible fats and oils for 1948-49, excluding butter, are estimated as follows:

Domestic Consumption, Refined	4,740 million pounds
Exports and Shipments	550 " "
Non-food Uses, Foots & Loss	465 " "
Total (crude oil basis)	5,755 " "

Approximately 170 million pounds of imported oils will be used for edible purposes, leaving 5,585 million pounds to be obtained from domestic production. As indicated in the following table 1,555 million pounds of crude soybean oil would be needed to meet such a requirement during 1948-49.

Domestic Production 1948-49 With Comparisons

	Calendar		Crop Year		
	Year Average:		: 1947-48 :		
	1937-41	1945-46	1946-47: (Forecast)	1948-49	
			(Million Pounds)		
Lard	1,942	2,107	2,382	2,300	2,200
Edible Tallow & Edible					
Oils Except Soybean Oil	1,933	1,431	1,536	1,800	1,830
Soybean Oil	419	1,415	1,530	1,350	1,555
Total	4,294	4,953	5,448	5,450	5,585

Domestic utilization of soybean oil (excluding foots) for industrial uses is estimated at about 225 million pounds. Increased inedible use of soybean oil is based on further commercial development of fractionation and other technical methods for the improvement of the drying characteristics of soybean oil. Present price relationships between the major drying oils and the lower priced soybean oils plus larger supplies of tung oil have resulted in increasing use of soybean oil as a drying oil. Approximately 80 million pounds of soybean oil foots derived from the refining processes will also be utilized mainly in the production of soap.

Requirements for refined soybean oil for edible use is estimated at 1,102 million pounds which will maintain a necessary per capita consumption of edible fats and oils in the United States at present levels. Soybean oil is now the major vegetable oil used in the production of shortening as well as one of the leading oils used in the production of margarine.

Assuming the continuation of export controls exports of soybean oil are estimated at 150 million pounds during 1948-49 to meet demands of the critical world food situation.

Production Goal: The goal is 10,546,000 acres of soybeans for beans. This goal is 579,000 acres less than the 1947 acres harvested. However, the production goal is about 17 million bushels greater than that in 1947, during which year the yield was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions, during both planting and growing season.

The 10,546,000 acre goal would produce 199 million bushels of soybeans on the basis of the five year 1942-46 average yield of 18.9 bushels per acre. Allowing 28 million bushels for use as seed, feed, full-fat flour, other food uses and loss, and 2 million bushels for export as beans, the remaining 169 million bushels would produce the estimated requirement of 1,555 million pounds of soybean oil. An average yield of 9.2 pounds of soybean oil per bushel is assumed. This compares with the 1947 crop oil yield per bushel but is slightly above the average yield for the years 1942-46 when a much larger percentage of the crop was crushed in less efficient mills than are now processing soybeans.

While conservation needs would require a reduction in the acreage of inter-tilled crops in the major soybean areas, expected strong needs for exports of food require continued intensive use of available land. In view of this situation, it has become necessary to postpone the acreage adjustments needed to meet our conservation requirements.

Price Support: The price support level for 1948 crop soybeans is 90% of the comparable price on August 15, 1948, for soybeans grading No. 2 and containing not more than 14% moisture. On February 15, 1948, the comparable price for soybeans was \$2.38 per bushel and 90% of the present comparable price was \$2.14. Black, brown and mixed varieties will be supported at 20 cents per bushel less than the support for the yellow and green varieties.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal	Acres Harvested			% Acreage Goal is of			
	Production: (Bushels)	Acreage: Harvested	Average: 1947	Average: 1937-41	Average: 1942-46	Average: 1947	Average: 1937-41	Average: 1942-46
		Thousands				Percent		
New York	90	6	5	9	12	120	67	50
New Jersey	176	11	10	1/6	13	110	183	85
Pennsylvania	285	19	17	10	32	112	190	59
Ohio	17,063	875	950	439	1,097	92	199	80
Indiana	27,455	1,445	1,523	618	1,407	95	234	103
Illinois	74,282	3,455	3,622	1,803	3,445	95	192	100
Michigan	1,248	78	76	55	114	103	142	68
Wisconsin	432	32	26	16	47	123	200	68
Minnesota	14,415	930	920	37	368	101	2,514	253
Iowa	32,800	1,600	1,754	549	1,812	91	291	88
Missouri	12,375	750	825	101	613	91	743	122
North Dakota	66	6	6	--	5	100	--	120
South Dakota	870	60	50	2/ 2	15	120	1,200	400
Nebraska	594	36	32	1/ 7	34	112	514	106
Kansas	2,277	207	222	19	215	93	1,089	96
Delaware	400	32	42	24	36	76	133	89
Maryland	416	32	34	15	32	94	213	89
Virginia	1,650	110	95	42	83	116	262	133
West Virginia	25	2	1	1	1	200	200	200
North Carolina	3,000	240	261	161	231	92	149	104
South Carolina	128	17	17	10	13	100	170	131
Georgia	70	10	14	15	10	71	67	100
Kentucky	1,240	80	109	24	75	73	333	107
Tennessee	870	60	60	20	50	100	300	120
Alabama	345	23	41	13	28	56	177	82
Mississippi	1,235	95	95	39	105	100	244	90
Arkansas	4,500	300	283	71	244	106	423	123
Louisiana	375	30	24	15	36	125	200	83
Oklahoma	35	5	11	2	8	45	250	62
Texas	--	--	--	3	18	--	--	--
United States	198,717	10,546	11,125	3/4,126	3/10,198	95	256	103

1/ 4 year average

2/ 2 year average

3/ Average of 5 year totals

OILCROPS - PEANUTS

Requirements and Market Outlook: During World War II, the demand for peanuts and peanut production increased materially. The 1942-46 yearly average acreage picked and threshed was 3,302,000 compared with 1,818,000 acres for 1937-41. Since 1942 the annual production of farmers stock peanuts has been over one million tons.

On July 17, 1947 the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 760,000 tons for the 1948 crop of peanuts. On January 2, 1948 the Secretary terminated the marketing quota for the 1948 crop because of the world shortage of foods, fats and oils. Although peanuts are a highly nutritious food, the United States is the only country that uses large quantities of peanuts in peanut butter, confections, and as salted peanuts. In other countries peanuts are used primarily as an oil crop. The demand for edible peanuts in the United States has lessened and it appears that the world oil shortage will be somewhat less critical in 1948-49 than in the past two or three years. Although marketing quotas have been terminated for the 1948 crop, the peanut acreage should be reduced from the high wartime levels in areas where other food crops can be produced.

Edible Requirements: The increased production during the war was used principally for edible purposes. The consumption of peanuts for edible purposes during the war years, 1942-45 (peanut butter, confections, salted peanuts, and roasted peanuts) was approximately 670,000 tons of equivalent farmers stock peanuts compared with 442,000 tons prewar. Consumption for edible purposes declined to slightly over the equivalent of 500,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts for the 1946 crop year. Indications are that the domestic edible trade will require approximately 500,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts from the 1947 and 1948 crops.

Peanuts for Oil: Under normal conditions, prices of competing edible oils, such as soybean, cottonseed, and coconut, tend to keep the price of peanut oil too low to produce peanuts profitably for crushing.

Peanut oil does have some quality advantages over cottonseed, soybean, and coconut oils, but it must compete with the other oils on a price basis. Cottonseed oil is produced primarily on the basis of the demand for cotton lint and it is put on the market irrespective of the demand for cottonseed oil as such. Soybeans are grown under conditions that permit large-scale use of machine technology, whereas peanut production still requires a considerable amount of hand labor. Coconut oil is produced in foreign countries which are mostly low-cost production areas. Because of these facts, peanut production for oil is placed in an unfavorable competitive position as compared with other oils. Peanut oil produced in the United States represents only a small part of the total supply of fats and oils and its price is established largely by the general supply and demand for oil.

In the absence of production control production of peanuts is likely to be greater than the demand for the edible trade. The price of peanuts would undoubtedly decline to slightly above their oil and meal value, assuming no price supports.

Because of the severe shortage of oils and fats the market price of peanuts for oil has been near support levels during most of the 1946 and 1947 crop years. But it is impossible to forecast the quantity of peanuts from the 1948 crop that will move to crushing mills at or above support levels. Normally, the price of edible peanuts is considerably above the price of peanuts for oil. Should the oil market decline the Government would sustain a heavy loss in supporting the price of all peanuts at edible peanut price levels.

Peanuts for Export: Exports of peanuts from the 1946 crop amounted to the equivalent of approximately 133,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts. It is expected that about 150,000 tons will be exported from the 1947 crop. The amount of peanuts that will be needed for export from the 1948 crop depends largely upon the world price of oil. Should the oil price decline, foreign countries would be

reluctant to purchase peanuts for oil at the support level as they would be able to obtain oil cheaper in other products, such as soybeans, copra, etc.

Production Goal: A national goal of 2,839,000 acres picked and threshed, the same as the 1947 goal, is recommended for the 1948 crop. This goal is 20 percent above the national acreage allotment which was terminated for that crop but it is 16 percent less than the 1947 acreage and 56 percent above the 1937-41 average acreage. This goal, which is about midway between the 1947 acreage and the national acreage allotment under marketing quotas for 1948 will permit peanut growers to make crop acreage adjustments in two years. Based on the 1943-47 average yield by States this goal will produce 935,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts. With this production, the distribution from the 1948 crop would be about as follows:

FARMERS STOCK:

<u>Tons</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
500,000	Cleaning, shelling domestic
200,000	Seed, feed and local use
235,000	Crushing or export
<u>935,000</u>	Total production

The goal does not represent a commitment with respect to marketing quotas and acreage allotments for subsequent years.

Support Prices: The support price for the 1948 crop of peanuts will be 90 percent of parity as of July 15, 1948 (the beginning of the marketing year). It is anticipated that the price support program for 1948 will be operated similar to the 1947 program.

PEANUTS: State Goals for 1948

State	: 1948 Goal	: Acreage Picked & Threshed:	% Acreage goal is of
	: Production:	Acreage Picked:	: 1942-46: 1937-41 : 1942-46: 1937-41
	: (Pounds)	: and Threshed : 1947	: Average: Average : 1947: Average: Average
	T h o u s a n d s		P e r c e n t
Va.	179,025	155	162 152 145 96 102 107
N. C.	284,040	270	292 296 241 92 91 112
S. C.	18,660	30	26 40 17 115 75 176
Georgia	653,600	950	1,092 1,075 624 87 88 152
Florida	61,500	100	105 104 82 95 96 82
Tenn.	4,650	6	5 10 7 120 60 86
Ala.	272,118	418	452 514 296 92 81 141
Miss.	8,360	20	15 25 27 133 80 74
Ark.	3,700	10	8 23 19 125 43 53
La.	1,950	6	5 12 10 120 50 60
Okla.	88,400	200	325 200 59 62 100 339
Texas	285,048	666	877 783 291 76 85 229
N. Mexico	8,500	8	14 9 1/3 57 89 267
TOTAL U.S.	1,869,551	2,839	3,378 3,245 1,818 84 88 156

1/ 1939-41

COTTON

Requirements and market outlook: The requirements for American cotton for domestic consumption and exports in 1948-49 are estimated at approximately 11.7 million running bales. It appears that the domestic carry-over of cotton on August 1, 1948, will be at a reasonable level in relation to probable disappearance and that there will be no appreciable increase or decrease in the carry-over on August 1, 1949. The 1948-49 requirements are based on the following considerations:

(1) That domestic consumption of American cotton in running bales in 1948-49 will probably total around 8-1/4 million and in 1947-48 8-1/2 million bales as compared with an actual consumption of 9-3/4 million in 1946-47. Domestic mills which during recent months have been operating at an annual rate of about 8-3/4 million running bales of American cotton may be expected, because of relatively strong demand, comparatively low inventories, and favorable mill margins, to continue near this level of consumption for the next few months.

The inventories of cotton articles in department stores increased about 20 percent between June 1946 and June 1947 and were about the same as in 1941. Department store sales of piece goods, women's apparel, men's and boy's wear and selected cotton items were about the same in dollar value as they were a year ago, but were near 20 percent less in terms of quantity sales.

Exports of cotton cloth have run at record levels during the first half of 1947, but this rate is not expected to be maintained through the current season. However, until mills in European countries, and other prewar exporting countries, become rehabilitated, the need for cloth exports will continue strong. The volume of exports will be limited, by the purchasing power of importing countries. Unless dollar credits are provided in substantial volume, the widespread shortages of dollar exchange and the import restrictions in many countries will result in reduction in exports of cloth in the last half of 1947 and in 1948. Cloth exports in 1948 can hardly be expected to approach the 775 million square yards exported in the year 1946.

In view of increasing inventories of goods and probable slackening of cloth exports, it is reasonable to expect some decline in the consumption of cotton in this country. The extent of this decline will depend on the national income, future price levels, and the methods and scope of aid for European and other countries.

(2) That United States exports in 1948-49 may reach 3.5 million running bales, compared with an estimated 2.5 million running bales in 1947-48. Since the end of the war, American cotton has moved into international trade largely as the result of direct Government action or credits. Credits will continue to be a matter of Government operation and policy, but the actual sale of cotton to foreign countries is expected to be largely in the hands of private exporters by 1948-49. The supply of dollar exchange, and the ability of exporters to meet the competition of foreign cotton will be important elements in determining the volume of American cotton sold abroad.

As the volume of industrial production of Europe and the Orient increases, the dollar balance of the importing countries should improve, but it is not likely to be large enough to cover all import requirements. Importing countries will be forced to regulate their foreign exchange for several years to come. Credits supplied by the United States Government are likely to continue to be an important source of dollar exchange for the major cotton importing countries. Without such arrangements, exports of American cotton are likely to be small.

(3) That the quality desired by both domestic and foreign mills in 1948-49 will be largely for Strict Low Middling and better cotton. The discounts for qualities below Strict Low Middling have been extremely wide during recent years and there is no assurance of any material decrease in such discounts in the near future. Grades comparable to those of prewar crops would provide domestic mills with more desirable cotton, strengthen American cotton's competitive position with foreign grown cotton, as well as synthetic fibers, and help to avoid the accumulation of a surplus of low grade cotton in the carry-over.

As to the staple length, the bulk of the requirements for 1948-49 is likely to continue to be for the lengths 15/16" through 1-3/32". Current price discounts on the shorter staples (shorter than 15/16") are still comparatively wide, but somewhat less than a year earlier. Premiums on the medium lengths (1" through 1-3/32") are very narrow. Current premiums on the longer staple cotton (1-1/8" and longer) have been relatively narrow, but have widened sharply during the last two months.

Preliminary grade and staple estimates for the 1947 carry-over show the grade index to be considerably higher than for the previous year and the average staple length to be longer than for any other year on record.

The high quality of the 1947 carry-over can be attributed to several factors, namely: (1) the disposal of practically the entire stocks of cotton owned or controlled by the Government through the various Export or Sales Programs; (2) favorable weather and improved labor conditions for harvesting the small 1946-47 crop; (3) increased plantings of varieties producing the medium staple lengths; (4) substantial decreases in production during the past two years in the areas that ordinarily produce a large proportion of the lower grade and shorter length cotton.

Early season ginnings from the 1947 crop were shorter in staple but higher in grade than a year earlier. However, the grade and the staple length of the crop will depend largely on weather conditions during the remainder of the harvesting season.

Goal and production adjustment: The 1948 goal for cotton is 21,894,000 planted acres. With average yield per acre of 265 pounds (1942-46), this acreage would meet the 1948-49 estimated requirements of 11.7 million bales. Assuming average weather conditions and a labor supply of not less than recent years for harvesting the current crop, the quality of cotton in the 1948 carry-over should be about as good as that in the 1947 carry-over and better than other recent years.

In general the following conditions are expected to prevail during the 1948-49 season, namely: (1) the majority of the 1948 acreage will be planted to varieties producing the medium staple lengths (15/16" through 1-3/32"); (2) labor will be sufficient to harvest the crop; and (3) stocks as of August 1, 1948, will not be excessive.

All States, except Mississippi, showed some increase in 1947 plantings of cotton acreage over 1946, but Texas accounted for nearly 2/3 of the 3.2 million acre increase with most of it occurring in the high plains and Rio Grande areas where near record cotton acreages were planted. Several States had substantial increased acreages in 1947 over 1946.

The re-establishment of peanut marketing quotas in 1948 would provide for an acreage of peanuts, to be picked and threshed, of approximately 3/4 million acres below the corresponding acreage in 1947. This would probably result in an increase in the 1948 cotton acreage in the peanut producing areas, particularly in Georgia and Alabama. Cotton acreages have declined materially in these areas during recent years.

In determining the individual State acreages necessary to meet the 1948 goal of 21,894,000 acres, consideration was given to the 1947 capacity for planting cotton as reported by the State Production Committees, the probable State peanut and tobacco acreage for 1948, and the cotton acreage planted in recent prewar years (1938-42).

No separate goal is suggested for American-Egyptian cotton.

Price support: Price support at 92-1/2 percent of parity applies to the entire 1948 crop, including such portions thereof as may be harvested after December 31, 1948.

Labor and production supplies: Planting seed: The condition of the 1947 cotton crop as of October 1 indicated that there should be adequate planting seed for the 1948 crop. In a few areas local seed production may not be of the quality desired; however, from nearby sources there probably will be a sufficient quantity of adapted seed to meet the needs of these areas. Some tight situations may develop with respect to planting seed in local areas if a considerable increase in plantings is made in 1948. Farmers who plant pedigreed and certified seed should take extra precautions to maintain purity in the ginning of their crop and use this seed to augment the supply of desirable planting seed.

Fertilizers: The use of fertilizers for all crops in the United States has more than doubled compared with prewar years. However, supplies are still considerably below both demand and requirements. Of the total fertilizer supply, cotton normally receives about 16 percent of the nitrogen, 8 percent of the phosphoric acid, and 10 percent of the potash.

Fertilizer supplies are expected to be in slightly better supply for the 1948 crop year than for 1947. There is expected to be about 816,000 tons of nitrogen (n) or around 3 percent more than in 1947 for use in the United States and its possessions. This increase is largely in the form of nitrogen solutions. Solid materials will be in about the same supply as last year. Supplies of phosphoric

acid (P_2O_5) are expected to be 1,840,000 tons or 10 percent more than last year. Potash (K_2O) supplies are estimated at 900,000 tons or about 5 percent more than last year.

If the acreage increases by 3 percent, in line with the 1948 cotton goal, total fertilizer supplies would be sufficient for a per acre rate of application about in line with the 1947 rate. The proportion of the total supply that will be available for cotton, however, will depend upon competition from other crops, some of which may have a more favorable price ratio than cotton. Cotton producers, therefore, should anticipate their needs and place their orders as far in advance as possible to assure deliveries.

Labor: It is expected that the number of workers employed on farms in the Cotton Belt and the number of part time workers available for employment during periods of peak labor requirements will be about the same in 1948 as have been available during 1947. Only in a few minor areas where marketing quotas may limit the acreage will there be a significant increase in the number of workers that may be available for cotton production. Continuing high levels of industrial employment and wages make it unlikely that significantly large numbers of workers will be available for cotton farms.

Increased numbers of new labor saving machines such as flame cultivators, or various types of cotton harvesting machines will not be sufficient to materially decrease the number of regular or part time workers needed in most cotton areas.

Machinery and equipment: Production of farm machinery, attachments, and repair parts in 1947 is expected to exceed the previous high production of 1946. This increase, together with the increased numbers of tractors, cultivating equipment, other attachments, and repair parts to be made in 1948 should materially improve the difficult machinery situation that has prevailed for several seasons in the Cotton Belt. There will be a few more mechanical cotton harvesters available, but the percentage of cotton so harvested will be a comparatively small amount of the total.

Production of about 1-14/ million motor trucks in 1947, the largest output of any previous year, together with heavy 1948 production schedules, should tend to relieve the acute shortage in connection with this type of equipment. Supplies of tires are now ample at somewhat lower prices than in 1946, and this situation is expected to continue in 1948.

Insecticides: Supplies of insecticides and fungicides for control of insects and diseases attacking cotton are expected to be adequate.

Marketing facilities: Ginning facilities, warehousing space and compress capacity were developed to a large extent during periods of comparatively high cotton production. Even though there may have been some decrease in the capacity of such facilities from their peak periods, particularly with respect to gins, there are still available ample units to handle a crop considerably larger than the recommended 1948 goal.

There have been no reports from the field indicating any significant shortages of bagging or bale ties during the 1947 season and none are expected for the 1948 season.

It appears that the existing shortage of railroad freight cars will continue into the 1948-49 season. Production of trucks and tires was at a high level in 1947 and should continue at an even higher rate in 1948. Transportation facilities will continue to be tight but should be adequate to handle the 1948 crop.

Goal achievement: The factors that will largely determine the acreage planted to cotton during 1948 are: (1) the relative price level of cotton and competing crops; (2) supply and availability of farm labor; (3) supply of fertilizer available for cotton; and (4) wage rates. Assuming that the price of cotton in relation to competitive crops will be about the same as at present, that the labor supply and wage rates are no less favorable, and there is an inadequate supply of fertilizer for use on cotton, no difficulty should be experienced in reaching the cotton acreage goal for 1948.

COTTON: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goals			Acreage Goal is of:				
	Production	Acreage	Acreage (in culti. July 1)	1947	1937-41	1942-46		
	(in cul-	(in cul-	(in cul-	1947	1937-41	1942-46		
	(running	tivation:	tivation:	1947	1937-41	1942-46		
	bales) 1/	July 1)	July 1)	average	average	average		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Mo.	394	440	440	429	359	100	103	123
Va.	25	30	24	42	29	125	71	103
N. C.	635	794	627	880	724	127	90	110
S. C.	802	1,178	1,064	1,344	1,059	111	88	111
Ga.	832	1,607	1,298	2,115	1,435	124	76	112
Fla.	9	25	26	81	34	96	31	74
Tenn.	535	692	696	767	669	99	90	103
Ala.	1,100	1,858	1,550	2,142	1,536	120	87	121
Miss.	1,673	2,465	2,348	2,770	2,391	105	89	103
Ark.	1,454	2,146	2,070	2,283	1,799	104	94	119
La.	579	1,067	872	1,228	912	122	87	117
Okla.	361	1,200	1,079	1,938	1,442	111	62	83
Tex.	2,394	7,465	8,365	9,560	7,154	89	78	104
N. Mex.	154	152	151	117	120	101	130	127
Ariz.	200	219	226	233	184	97	94	119
Calif.	606	536	536	405	327	100	132	164
All other 2/	18	20	15	23	18	133	87	111
U. S.	11,771	21,894	21,387	26,358	20,189	103	83	108

1/ Calculated by multiplying the goal acreage by 1942-46 average yield and dividing by the number of pounds of lint per running bale (for 1942-46 by States).

2/ Includes Ky., Ill., and Kansas.

3/ Average of 5-year totals.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Requirements and Market Outlook: European requirements for dry edible beans in 1948-49 will continue to be substantial. It is believed that a minimum of 2,700,000 bags will be required for export and shipments from the United States. Requirements may be stated briefly as follows:

Requirements for Dry Edible Beans 1948Thousands of Bags

(Cleaned)

U. S. Civilian Consumption - - - - -	12,800,000
Seed - 1949 planting - - - - -	1,500,000
Shipments to Territories - - - - -	200,000
Exports - - - - -	2,500,000
Total - - - - -	17,000,000

The requirements for U. S. civilians, seed, and territories are relatively inelastic. The 2,500,000 bags for export would probably be mostly for United Kingdom, Austria, Greece, Italy, and for Cuba and other Caribbean areas.

Production Adjustments: In proposing approximately the same acreage goal for 1948 as for 1947, it is expected that about 17,000,000 bags of cleaned beans will be produced which would provide about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bags for export movement. It is the judgment of the committee that the goal should not be below that for the 1947 crop because of the probability of continued distressed conditions abroad. A larger goal is believed to be inadvisable as the recommended goal is about a maximum acreage that could be obtained. With the exception of California, all State goals are equal to, or greater than the 1947 goal, and slight increases are suggested for Nebraska, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Production Goal: See table.

Labor and Production Supplies: Labor and production supplies and marketing facilities are adequate to take care of the proposed goal acreage.

Price Recommendation: It is recommended that the support price for the 1948 crop be at the legal minimum required by law under the Steagall amendment for non-basis commodities i.e., 90 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. The support price program should be carried out by means of CCC loans and purchase agreements with growers.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The committee recommends a 1948 national goal of 2,169,000 acres of dry edible beans. This is considered the highest possible goal. It is estimated that on the basis of 1942-46 planted acre yields this acreage will produce about 18.3 million bags uncleaned beans or about 17.0 million bags of cleaned beans. The State goals for 1948 are indicated in the following table:

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted)			% Acreage Goal is of:		
	Production 1/	Acreage (Planted)	1937-41		1942-46		1937-41:1942-46	
			1947	Average	Average	1947	Average	Average
	- - - Thousands - - -		- - -			- - - Percent - - -		
Maine	58	7	6	9	116	117	78	117
N. Y.	1,343	150	133	156	126	113	96	119
Mich.	4,713	625	494	571	583	127	109	107
Minn.	16	3	2	3	5	150	100	60
N. Dak.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nebr.	981	75	80	24	63	94	313	119
Mont.	329	30	27	19	34	111	158	88
Idaho	2,376	155	159	115	143	97	135	108
Wyo.	1,418	100	112	60	95	89	167	105
Colo.	1,841	350	331	378	361	106	93	97
N. Mex.	675	270	145	238	238	186	113	113
Ariz.	96	18	15	14	14	120	129	129
Utah	40	7	7	6	6	100	117	117
Wash.	44	4	4	3	4	100	133	100
Calif.	4,407	370	323	371	354	115	100	105
Other	-	<u>2/ 5</u>	-	<u>3/ 8</u>	<u>4/ 9</u>	-	-	-
U. S.	18,337	2,169	1,839	<u>5/1,975</u>	<u>5/2,042</u>	118	110	106

1/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned), based on 1942-46 average yield per planted acre.

2/ Includes Vermont, Texas and Oregon.

3/ Includes Vermont 2, Wisconsin 3, Kansas 1, and Oregon 2.

4/ Includes Vermont 1, Wisconsin 2, Kansas 1, Texas 3, South Dakota 1, and Oregon 1.

5/ Average of five year totals.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

Requirements and Market Outlook: The acreage for smooth peas is considered separate from the total goal of all peas in this report because the principal use of wrinkled peas is for food only in the fresh, canned, or frozen state and for seed in the dry form. Therefore, we are primarily interested in the production of dry smooth peas for utilization in the dry state.

Smooth Peas: During the war, the Department encouraged expanding the acreage of smooth peas in the Palouse area of northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon to meet requirements for dry peas abroad. The 1947 goal for smooth peas was 380,000 acres, which was substantially exceeded. Apparently, from present indications, the increased production can be utilized from the 1947 crop and it is believed that the carryover from the 1947 crop will be at minimum levels.

Requirements for Smooth Peas 1948
(Thousands of Bags)
(Cleaned)

U. S. Civilians-----	1,000
Seed-----	1,000
Territories-----	50
Estimated Export-----	2,500
Total	<u>4,550</u>

The requirements for U. S. civilians, seed, and territories are relatively inelastic. The estimated requirement for export consists principally of estimates of effective demand from areas of U. S. responsibility, including the relief areas of Japan, Germany, Austria, Greece, and Italy. Some commercial exports to Western Hemisphere countries and, to a reduced degree, to the United Kingdom are also included. It is doubtful that effective demand from other areas will be particularly significant.

Wrinkled Peas: It can be expected that about 127,000 acres of wrinkled peas will be harvested as dry peas and will be required for 1949 planting for processing, freezing, garden peas, and feed. Most of this seed is produced under commercial growers' contracts. Growers should secure such contracts before planting acreages to wrinkled peas for seed purposes.

Production Adjustments: In proposing approximately the same smooth pea goal for 1948 as for 1947, it is expected that 4,500,000 bags of cleaned smooth peas will be produced which would provide about 2½ million bags for export movement. If the export requirements are actually substantially less than estimated the price of dry edible smooth peas will drop quickly to the support level, necessitating the purchase of peas by the Commodity Credit Corporation as required by law under the Stagall amendment. Peas so purchased could be diverted into feed in the absence of a profitable food outlet. On the other hand, export requirements might well exceed our estimates. In any event, it is the judgment of the committee that the goal should not be below that for the 1947 crop because of the probability of distressed conditions continuing to exist abroad at the time the crop is available. A larger goal is believed to be inconsistent with sound conservation practices and with the maintenance of acreage of competing crops.

Production Goal: See table

Labor and Production Supplies: Labor and production supplies and marketing facilities are adequate to take care of the proposed goal acreage.

Price Recommendation: It is recommended that the support price for the 1948 crop be at the legal minimum required by law under the Steagall amendment for non-basic commodities i.e., 90 percent of the comparable price at the beginning of the marketing year. The support-price program should be carried out by means of CCC purchase agreements with growers covering eligible thresher-run peas.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The recommended goal will be easily obtained and it may be necessary, especially in the important dry pea areas, to stress the importance of rotation and better land utilization practices. Much of this land has produced peas for several consecutive years and summer fallow is essential for the eradication of weeds and storing up moisture necessary for future crops.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS: State Goals for 1948

	1948 Goal				Acreage		% Acreage		
	: All :				Planted		Goal All		
	Smooth Peas	Peas			All Peas		Peas is of		
	Pro-duction:	Plant-ed	Plant-ed						
	1937-41:	1942-46:	1937-41:	1942-46:					
State	1/	Acres	Acres	1947	Average:	Average:	1947	Average:	Average:
	- T H O U S A N D S -				- P E R C E N T -				
N. Dak.	149	20	20	20	-	<u>2/</u>	14	100	- <u>2/</u> 143
Montana	56	5	28	24	23	42	117	122	67
Idaho	1,450	117	153	153	67	187	100	228	82
Colo.	142	30	30	35	44	37	86	68	81
Wash.	2,969	210	235	256	135	296	92	174	79
Oregon	139	8	22	25	4	39	88	550	56
Other <u>3/</u>	95	-	29	38	-	20	76	-	145
U. S.	5,000	390	517	551	286	633	94	181	82

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, (uncleaned), based on 1942-46 average yield per planted acre. 2/ 4-year average (1943-46). 3/ Includes California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Minnesota.

SUGAR

Sugar Supplies and Requirements in 1948 and 1949: Production of sugar in the 1946-47 crop year in areas supplying the U. S. market increased to about 10.5 million tons. Total production in these areas may be larger in the 1947-48 and 1948-49 crop years. This level of production from the 1947-48 and 1948-49 crops, respectively, would be in excess of the requirements of the United States and the countries normally dependent upon Cuban supplies, even including requirements of the European countries for sugar under the Marshall Plan.

Under these circumstances, the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 became operative on January 1, 1948. Under the Act, the Secretary each year estimates the consumption requirements of the continental U. S. This consumption estimate is the basis for establishment of quotas for producing areas supplying the U. S. market, and each such area is limited in its marketings of sugar to the amount of its quota. The consumption estimate for 1948 was announced on January 2, 1948, as 7,800,000 short tons. This estimate was revised on February 26, 1948, to 7,500,000 short tons.

Position of Sugar Beet Area Under Quota System: Under the Sugar Act of 1948, the Domestic Beet Area is assured of an annual marketing quota (except at very low consumption levels) of 1,800,000 short tons of sugar. Under certain circumstances, this quota may be increased under the Act by reallocation of a portion of any amount by which other domestic areas are unable to market their full quotas. Through reallocation of an anticipated deficit in the quota for Hawaii, the quota for the beet area has been set at 1,847,738 for 1948. It is not possible at this time to determine whether the 1949 quota will be similarly increased.

It should be noted that the beet sugar quota for any calendar year is filled by marketing of sugar from two crops of sugar beets. Stated in another way, marketings of sugar from any crop are marketed during two calendar years. Thus, a portion of the 1948 crop production will be marketed in the late months of 1948 and the balance, constituting the major portion, will be marketed in 1949.

Sugar Beet Acreage: The Sugar Act provides that acreage limitations, known as proportionate shares or acreage allotments, shall be imposed whenever necessary, to prevent production in excess of the quota (plus a normal carryover) for any area. In the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937, which contained the same provision, it was the policy of the Department to impose such limitations only when clearly necessary to prevent the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. Pursuant to this policy, it is not planned to establish acreage allotments in the beet area in 1948. However, in the event of excessive production in 1948, it may become necessary to impose such allotments in 1949. The Act provides that acreage allotments shall be based primarily on production history and demonstrated ability to produce sugar beets.

For the guidance of growers, it has been calculated that a planted acreage of 1,010,000 acres would be required at the average sugar production per acre of the last ten-year period to produce 1,800,000 short tons of sugar (raw value), the quota specified for the domestic beet area in the Act. This acreage figure should not be regarded either as a goal to be achieved or as a limitation. It is merely an estimate of the acreage required to produce the amount of the basic quota. For 1947, 966,000 acres were planted and as a result of an abnormally high yield per acre, the crop is currently estimated by the industry at 1,883,000 short tons of sugar (raw value). This large crop was produced under a price support program guaranteeing record prices for sugar beets. The prices to be obtained for the 1948 crop of beets will depend upon the market price of sugar during the year beginning October 1948.

IRISH POTATOES

Requirements and Market Outlook: The requirements during the 1948 crop year are expected to equal a crop of 375 million bushels, which is the same as the recommended production for 1947. The Commercial Early potato crop, as identified by the Crop Reporting Board, was assigned 53 million bushels of this total. The entire production on Long Island and in Arizona was classed as Early Commercial, and assigned 16 million bushels, making a total of 69 million bushels of potatoes. The Late Potato Crop and other than Early Commercial Potatoes have been given a production goal of 306 million bushels.

Potato production in 1946 amounted to 475 million bushels and Government purchases under the price support program amounted to 98 million bushels leaving a crop of 377 million bushels for sale and use on farms. Requirements from the 1948 crop are not expected to differ materially from the volume that moved into commercial channels from the 1946 crop.

Exports and seasonal distribution of the 1948 potato crop should be considered as normal. Carry-over from the 1947 Late Crop should not be above normal.

Production Adjustment: The 1948 potato goal production is the same as the 1947 goal. Actual production in 1947 differs somewhat from the goal in that the Early Commercial Potato crop was 13 million bushels above the goal while the Late Crop is 4 million bushels less than the goal. However, no major production adjustments will be required to conform with the 1948 goal.

Labor and Production Supplies: Some further increase in farm labor is expected. Since the suggested potato goal is 18 percent below the 5 year 1942-46 average, sufficient labor should be available.

While farm machinery production is at a high level and probably will continue, there is a heavy backlog of orders for tractors and certain other types of farm machinery. There will be sufficient machinery for handling the goal acreage. Although fertilizer supplies during 1947-48 are expected to be slightly higher than in 1946-47, the total demand in certain areas may exceed supplies. However, since the goal acreage is slightly lower than that of last year, it is expected that adequate quantities will be available for potatoes.

Market Facilities: Facilities for grading, packing, handling, and storing at country shipping points and in terminal markets will be adequate for the 1948 goal production of potatoes. Ice will be available in greater quantities for potatoes shipped from the Southern States.

If growers and shippers order containers well in advance of the marketing season, it is likely that they can obtain an adequate supply. It is probable that burlap will be more readily available than paper. There have been instances of temporary car shortages during 1947, particularly during the heavy movement last winter. With the present rate of refrigerator car construction and the increase in shipments by trucks, transportation facilities are expected to be adequate.

Support Price: Only growers who plant within their acreage goals for potatoes will be eligible for price support. Prices will be supported for eligible growers in accordance with requirements of the Steagall Amendment, through December 31, 1948. The price support program, details of which are to be announced later, will be subject to any conditions and changes that subsequent legislation may require.

Production Goal: The 1948 potato acreage goal is divided between Commercial and Non-Commercial acreage. Commercial acreage is defined as occurring on farms having three or more acres of potatoes. The 1948 goal for this commercial potato acreage is 1,518,500 acres, the same as was issued for individual farms in 1947. The 1948 goal for the Non-Commercial acreage is 833,900 acres. The total goal is 2,352,400 acres which is 164,600 acres less than the 1947 goal and 205,800 acres greater than the 1947 planted acreage.

The goal acreages are allocated to the States in the following manner:

1. Commercial Goal

The commercial potato acreage for 1948 is the same as that allocated in 1947. Further adjustments in certain areas may be desirable in order to prevent excessive seasonal production. This applies particularly in areas producing both early and late potatoes.

2. Total State Goal

The total potato acreage for 1948 is the same as the 1947 goal unless the 1947 planted acreage was lower than the goal in which case the average of the two acreage figures is used.

3. Non-Commercial Goal

This represents the difference between the total goal and the commercial goal.

Recommendation for Goal Achievement: Limiting price support to these growers who plant within their individual goal acreage should assure adequate compliance with the goal.

IRISH POTATOES: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted			Percent acreage Goal is of		
	Guide for:	Total	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-1946
	:3 acres /:	Acreage		Average	Average		Average	Average
	:(Planted):	:(Planted):						
	- - -	- - -	Thousands -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Percent -	- - -
<u>Surplus Late</u>								
Maine	182.5	185.6	182.0	157.2	197.6	102	118	94
N. Y.	124.6	151.2	142.0	204.2	193.8	106	74	78
Penn.	74.7	125.3	111.0	179.2	154.4	113	70	81
Mich.	72.7	143.6	121.0	227.8	180.6	119	63	80
Wis.	56.0	109.8	98.0	190.2	147.8	112	58	74
Minn.	101.6	151.1	126.0	238.0	199.6	120	63	76
N.D.	144.8	148.0	137.0	144.0	171.8	108	103	86
S.D.	14.4	26.4	23.0	30.2	35.4	115	87	75
Nebr.	37.5	63.0	54.0	82.8	76.8	117	76	82
Mont.	9.2	17.8	14.0	17.0	18.6	127	105	96
Idaho	149.0	153.7	131.0	130.4	178.6	117	118	86
Wyo.	11.1	14.8	13.0	19.0	15.0	114	78	99
Colo.	73.3	79.1	75.0	85.8	87.0	105	92	91
Utah	10.5	15.2	14.0	12.9	17.6	109	118	86
Nevada	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.2	113	124	81
Wash.	28.8	35.1	34.0	39.0	39.8	103	90	88
Ore.	32.7	43.6	40.0	35.6	48.6	109	122	90
Calif.	87.3	88.3	96.0	68.6	100.0	92	129	88
<u>Other Late</u>								
N.H.	2.8	5.8	4.7	7.8	7.3	123	74	79
Vt.	2.6	8.2	7.3	13.4	11.1	112	61	74
Mass.	10.5	19.8	16.3	16.5	22.6	121	120	88
R.I.	5.2	5.9	6.3	4.5	6.6	94	131	89
Conn.	10.4	15.0	13.7	15.7	19.4	109	96	77
W. Va.	1.2	27.1	25.0	32.0	31.0	108	85	87
Ohio	22.2	53.1	43.0	99.8	73.2	123	53	73
Ind.	9.1	28.3	26.0	51.0	38.4	109	55	74
Ill.	.9	18.0	12.0	37.6	24.8	150	48	73
Iowa	2.8	23.5	14.0	56.8	34.6	168	41	68
N.M.	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	103	100	95
<u>Inter. States</u>								
N.Y.	54.1	56.4	60.0	54.2	67.4	94	104	84
Del.	.4	2.5	3.2	4.2	3.9	78	60	64
Md.	6.0	14.0	14.1	22.6	18.4	99	62	76
Va.	34.7	63.4	64.0	78.0	72.4	99	81	88
Ky.	3.5	35.2	34.0	41.8	42.8	104	84	82
Mo.	4.3	25.7	22.0	43.0	34.0	117	60	76
Kans.	3.6	16.7	13.0	27.2	24.4	128	61	63
Ariz.	4.4	4.6	6.2	1.6	5.7	74	288	81
<u>Early States</u>								
N.C.	27.1	73.8	72.0	82.6	88.6	102	89	83
S.C.	9.8	21.6	20.0	24.2	26.8	108	89	81
Ga.	1.6	22.0	18.0	22.6	25.2	122	97	87
Fla.	23.9	27.5	29.9	33.1	34.1	92	83	81
Tenn.	4.0	33.6	30.0	40.8	42.0	112	82	80
Ala.	20.0	41.2	37.0	49.0	50.6	111	84	81
Miss.	.7	21.8	20.0	22.0	28.2	109	99	77
Ark.	2.5	34.2	28.0	40.0	44.2	122	86	77
La.	14.9	33.5	32.0	42.0	49.0	105	80	68
Okla.	.7	19.8	15.0	29.6	23.8	132	67	69
Texas	19.7	42.3	43.0	51.6	55.4	98	82	76
<hr/>								
TOTAL U. S.	1,518.5	2,352.4	2,146.6	2,912.9	2,881.0	110	81	82

1/ Average of five-year totals.

SWEETPOTATOES

Requirements and Market Outlook: The demand for sweetpotatoes at high price levels has fallen off considerably. Except during the main harvesting period, prices have generally been satisfactory. Preliminary estimates indicate the average price received by farmers will be a little lower than in 1946, even though the 1947 prices are on a production estimated to be about 14 percent less than 1946 and also 15 percent less than the 1941-46 average production. Carlot shipments on the 1947 crop are running about 30 percent less than 1946. Recorded truck shipments are in about the same volume as 1946. It appears therefore that 1947 prices are being maintained near the equivalent of the 1946 prices because of a much smaller supply.

Production Adjustments: During the main harvesting period of 1947 prices declined to support levels and it was necessary to purchase over 500,000 bushels under the sweetpotato price support program. Approximately 80 percent of the purchases were made on the eastern shore of Virginia and 17 percent in Maryland. If marketing difficulties at harvest time are to be avoided, larger quantities of sweetpotatoes must be stored for marketing after the harvesting period.

Production Goal: A national acreage of 617,500 acres is established for 1948. This acreage is apportioned among the various states largely on the basis of the acreage planted in 1946 with adjustments for certain areas where storage is not generally practiced and marketing problems have arisen more or less regularly. Such an acreage with 1942-46 average yields would result in a production about equal to that of 1947 but with a distribution of the production somewhat in accordance with improved marketing and storage practices.

Price Support: Sweetpotatoes will be supported as authorized by law and as funds are available.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: In planning the 1948 sweetpotato production it is recommended that consideration be given to:

1. The production of varieties of sweetpotatoes most acceptable to the consumer.
2. Improved handling and grading practices.
3. Storing larger quantities for marketing after harvest.
4. Greater utilization of low grades as livestock feed.

SWEETPOTATOES: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Planted):				% Acreage Goal Is Of:		
	Production :	Acreage :	1947:	1937-41:	1942-46:	1947 :	1937-41 :	1942-46	
	(Bushels) <u>1</u> :	(Planted):	: Average:		Average:	: Average :		Average	
	- - - - - Thousands - - - - -		- - - - -				- - -Percent- - -		
N. J.	2,240	16.0	16.0	15.2	16.0	100	105	100	
Ind.	189	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.5	100	67	120	
Ill.	189	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.3	100	69	67	
Iowa	182	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8	100	75	100	
Mo.	573	6.3	6.3	7.8	8.2	100	81	77	
Kans.	205	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.2	100	63	86	
Del.	119	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	100	48	62	
Md.	1,318	8.5	9.5	7.8	9.5	89	109	89	
Va.	2,664	24.0	28.0	32.6	28.6	86	74	84	
N.C.	6,867	63.0	64.0	79.0	71.4	98	80	88	
S.C.	5,184	54.0	54.0	53.8	63.8	100	100	85	
Ga.	6,241	79.0	79.0	102.8	93.6	100	77	84	
Fla.	1,105	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	100	94	94	
Ky.	1,105	13.0	13.0	15.4	16.6	100	84	78	
Tenn.	2,548	26.0	25.0	45.2	35.6	104	58	73	
Ala.	5,146	62.0	62.0	76.4	74.0	100	81	84	
Miss.	4,692	51.0	51.0	67.2	63.6	100	76	80	
Ark.	1,377	17.0	17.0	26.8	22.0	100	63	77	
La.	8,740	95.0	92.0	95.4	110.8	103	100	86	
Okla.	441	7.0	7.0	10.6	10.0	100	66	70	
Tex.	5,046	58.0	56.0	56.8	66.8	104	102	87	
Calif.	1,248	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.0	100	103	109	
U. S.	57,419	617.5	617.5	<u>2</u> /736.5	<u>2</u> /729.9	100	84	85	

1 1948 Acreage multiplied by 1942-46 average yield per planted acre by states.

2 Average of five-year totals.

1948 PRODUCTION GUIDES FOR VEGETABLES FROM COMMERCIAL TRUCK
CROP AREAS FOR FRESH MARKET AND TRUCK CROPS FOR COMMERCIAL
PROCESSING

SUMMARY OF 1948 GUIDES FOR FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES

Winter: The suggested acreage of 284,930 acres for 17 winter vegetables is 3 percent less than the acreage of these crops planted for harvest in 1947. The indicated production of these winter vegetables was 1,312,200 tons in 1947. This production was 9 percent less than the 1,444,000 tons produced in 1946, but 5 percent more than the 1941-45 average and 19 percent more than the average of 1,099,600 tons produced in the 1936-45 period. The suggested acreage, with normal yields, should result in a production about 2 percent less than in 1947, 11 percent less than in 1946, but 3 percent more than the 1941-45 average and 17 percent more than the 1936-45 average.

Spring: The suggested acreage of 518,350 acres for 18 spring vegetable crops is 3 percent more than the acreage of these crops planted for harvest in 1947. The indicated production of these spring vegetables was 1,802,700 tons in 1947. This production was 9 percent less than the 1,985,100 tons produced in 1946, but 22 percent more than the 1941-45 average and 25 percent more than the average of 1,442,300 tons produced in the 1936-45 period. The suggested acreage, with normal yields, should result in a production about 1 percent less than in 1947, 10 percent less than in 1946, but 21 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 24 percent more than the 1936-45 average.

Summer: The suggested acreage of 790,085 acres for 18 summer vegetables is 2 percent more than the acreage of these crops planted for harvest in 1947. The indicated production of these summer vegetables was 3,344,900 tons in 1947. This production was 11 percent less than the 3,746,100 tons produced in 1946, but 11 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 14 percent more than the average of 2,940,900 tons produced in the 1936-45 period. The suggested acreage, with normal yields, should result in a production about 1 percent more than in 1947, 12 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 15 percent more than the 1936-45 average, but 9 percent less than the 1946 production.

Fall: The suggested acreage of 256,400 acres for 12 fall vegetable crops is 2 percent more than the 251,530 acres of these crops planted for harvest in 1947, 7 percent less than in 1946, and 7 percent more than the 1941-45 average. The production of these vegetables was 1,435,000 tons in 1947. This production was 20 percent less than the 1,796,200 tons produced in 1946, but only 2 percent less than the average of 1,464,700 tons produced in the 1941-45 period. The reduction in acreage and production in 1947 was due, in part, to unfavorable weather conditions. The suggested acreage, with normal yields, should result in a production about 7 percent more than in 1947, 5 percent more than the 1941-45 average, 14 percent more than the 1936-45 average, but 14 percent less than the 1946 production.

SUMMARY OF 1948 GUIDES FOR TRUCK CROPS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

The suggested acreage of 1,826,160 acres for 9 truck crops for commercial processing is 3 percent less than the 1,887,020 acres of these crops planted for harvest in 1947, 13 percent less than the 2,100,550 acres in 1946, and 7 percent less than the average of 1,953,400 acres in the 1941-45 period. The 1947 production of 5,350,100 tons of these vegetables was 13 percent less than the

6,160,930 tons produced in 1946 but one percent more than the average of 5,304,930 tons for the 1941-45 average. The suggested acreage with normal yields should result in a production about 10 percent less than in 1947, 10 percent less than the 1941-45 average, but 8 percent more than the 1936-45 average. The 1947 acreage of these crops was one percent less than the acreage suggested in the 1947 guides.

INDICATED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION - 1947

Winter: The indicated 1947 winter truck crop acreage, for the 17 winter vegetable crops included in these suggested guides, of 292,310 acres was 4 percent less than in 1946, 6 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 12 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Production in 1947 was 9 percent less than in 1946, but 19 percent more than the 1936-45 average. The 1947 acreage was 9 percent less than the 1947 acreage guides.

Spring: The indicated 1947 spring truck crop acreage, for the 18 spring vegetable crops included in these suggested guides, of 503,870 acres was 14 percent less than in 1946, 9 percent more than the 1941-45 average and 5 percent more than the 1936-45 average. The reduction in acreage in 1947 was due, in part, to unfavorable weather conditions that hindered planting operations for most of the nation east of the Rocky Mountains. Production, also, was 9 percent less than in 1946, but 25 percent more than the average for the 1936-45 period. The 1947 acreage was 6 percent less than the 1947 acreage guides.

Summer: The indicated 1947 summer truck crop acreage, for the 18 summer vegetable crops included in these suggested guides, of 775,120 acres was 7 percent less than in 1946, 12 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 11 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Production in 1947 was 11 percent less than in 1946 but 14 percent more than the 1936-45 average. The 1947 acreage was 1 percent more than the 1947 acreage guides.

Fall: The indicated 1947 fall truck crop acreage, of the 12 fall vegetable crops included in these suggested guides, of 251,530 acres was 8 percent less than in 1946, 5 percent more than the 1941-45 average, and 7 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Production in 1947 was 20 percent less than in 1946, but 6 percent more than the 1936-45 average. The 1947 acreage of these crops was 11 percent less than the acreage suggested in the 1947 guides.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROBLEMS

Farm Machinery: Production of farm machinery in 1947 is expected to exceed the previous high production in 1946. Steel and component parts are in good supply with the exception of sheet steel and forgings. With plant capacity being further increased, it seems likely that the production of farm machinery and equipment in 1948 will continue at high levels providing there are no major labor difficulties in farm machinery plants or in allied industries.

Fertilizer: Prospective supplies of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash available for use during 1947-48 will be somewhat larger than that available during the year 1946-47. Nitrogen supplies are expected to be about 4 or 5 percent more, and phosphoric acid supplies at least 10 percent more than in 1946-47. Supplies of potash from all sources may be about 5 percent more than the 1946-47 supplies. Demand for fertilizer, particularly in areas using relatively little before the war, is expected to remain high during the next year.

Inasmuch as fertilizer materials are produced at about the same monthly rate throughout the year and the peak demand for fertilizer shipments occurs in the spring, growers should make necessary advance arrangements for their supplies to be assured of timely deliveries.

Seed Supplies: It does not appear that a shortage of seed will be a limiting factor in the production of vegetables in 1948, even though considerable quantities of some kinds of vegetable seed may be exported. Should spot shortages of some varieties occur, it appears that other suitable varieties will be available for substitution.

Insecticides and Fungicides: In general, most of the insecticides and fungicides that may be required in 1948 are expected to be available. It appears that for 1948 nicotine compounds will continue in short supply and be inadequate to meet all of the needs. Other insecticides from plant sources, such as rotenone and pyrethrum, should be in adequate supply. Supplies of lead arsenate and calcium arsenate, are expected to be sufficient for requirements. The newer insecticides, such as DDT and tetraethylpyrophosphate, should be available in amounts fully adequate to meet estimated needs. The same may be said for the various insecticides which include fluorine, such as cryolite and sodium fluosilicate. Sulphur, dust diluents, and oils used as insecticides or as carriers should be available in adequate quantities. Newer soil fumigants and fungicides are expected to be generally available.

Containers: A sufficient supply of containers is expected to be available for the 1948 fresh vegetable crop. In the wooden container field, raw materials such as lumber, veneer, wire, and nails are in more plentiful supply than during the war years. Open mesh bag material and paper supplies seem adequate. The strong demand for all containers and manufacturing difficulties, however, may result in temporary or spot shortages. Therefore, orders should be placed well in advance of actual needs.

Tin supplies remain critical and demand for steel is continuing to increase. In order to develop the necessary stock pile of tin, control orders may be issued that might affect the availability of certain can sizes. Restrictions on can sizes may affect the volume of some vegetables purchased by canners for processing. Producers should make every effort to keep themselves posted regarding this possibility.

Farm Labor: Some further increase in supply of both year-round and seasonal farm workers is expected in 1948. There should also be an improvement in the average quality of the farm working force. Lack of labor should not be a bottleneck to full vegetable production next year, except possibly in some local areas where industrial demand for workers is extremely high or where housing is inadequate. A continued high level of farm wage rates will be necessary, however, if sufficient numbers of capable workers are to be attracted to farm work.

Farm population is still showing some increase. Farm employment is continuing to increase above the low level reached in the last year of the war. Indications are that able-bodied workers are competing to a greater degree with older workers, women, and youth for farm jobs. Further mechanization of farm operations will occur. Increased use of machines, and other technological developments will result in some reduced labor requirements.

Foreign workers will not be available under the present government-financed transportation program. While the supply of year-round workers is increasing lack of housing is a bottleneck to employment, particularly workers with families.

Transportation: The refrigerator car situation is gradually improving. Refrigerator cars are not being constructed as rapidly as desired, because of the inability to obtain some of the essential construction materials in sufficient volume. If this construction is speeded up, there will be sufficient cars to move commercial shipments of

vegetables during 1948. It is quite possible there may be short periods in some of the heavier shipping areas where car supply may curtail shipments temporarily. This oftentimes is due to weather conditions. Rail and boat shipments have declined from 5 to 10 percent during recent months, a part of which might be due to increased movement by truck. If increased shipments by truck continues, car requirements may decline. In areas where unusually heavy government purchases and shipments occur some shortages may be experienced.

DEMAND FOR TRUCK CROPS IN 1948

Demand for vegetables in 1948 is expected to be slightly weaker than in 1947, particularly in the latter half of the year, but above any pre-war level. A level of personal income payments not much lower than in 1947 and a further slight increase in population will be factors tending to sustain prices for fresh vegetables. Consumers may be somewhat less willing to pay as high prices in 1948 as they have in 1947, because of a continued decline in the real purchasing power and a further dwindling in wartime savings of some income groups. Also, prices received by farmers for vegetables probably will share to some extent in any general slackening of food prices which might appear toward the middle of the year if prospects at that time indicate bumper crops in general both in the United States and in foreign countries.

Demand for vegetables for processing will be bolstered by the same factors and by any substantial reductions in carry-over stocks of processed vegetables achieved in 1947 through price adjustments and reductions in quantities processed.

Opportunities for individual growers lie primarily in adjustments of acreage between alternative crops and, to a lesser extent, in the choice of marketing season for which the vegetables are produced, rather than in changes in total acreage of all crops. Because the pendulum usually swings too far, growers should avoid planting heavily in any crop in 1948 in response to the high prices received in 1947.

Foreign Trade: Imports of vegetables occur principally in the winter season and from Mexico and Cuba. Shipments of winter vegetables from Mexico to the United States and Canada totaled 265 million pounds (8,494 cars) during 1946-47 season compared with 199 million pounds during the 1945-46 season. Tomatoes, totaling 234 million pounds, were by far the most important with peppers, totaling 22 million pounds, second in importance.

During the 1946-47 season, shipments of all vegetables from Cuba totaled 36.3 million pounds compared with 40.1 million during the 1945-46 season. Tomato shipments totaled 26.4 million pounds in the 1946-47 season compared with 34.2 million in 1945-46. Late blight in the 1946-47 season greatly curtailed the supply for export from Cuba.

Only meager information currently is available concerning prospects for the 1947-48 season, but it may be expected that there will be 200 million pounds or more of tomatoes available for export from Mexico and between 40 and 50 million pounds from Cuba. Prospects indicate that the acreage for export planted in 1947-48 in Mexico is slightly below that planted in 1946-47, and the crop was damaged by frost in mid-December. Much will depend on weather conditions in the two areas and the market situation in the United States.

The principal export market for vegetables is Canada. On November 18, 1947, the Canadian Government prohibited, for an indefinite period, the importation of all vegetables except potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and onions, which are on a quota basis. The closing of the Canadian market to most vegetables, from the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, leaves the United States as the market for the domestic crop and exportable surpluses from Cuba and Mexico.

With the loss of the Canadian market, supplies available for market in the United States from domestic production may be expected to be increased, also. An indication of the effect of the loss of this market outlet is shown in the table below, in which monthly Canadian imports, of specified vegetables from the United States, are given for the period June, 1946 to July, 1947, along with Canadian imports of tomatoes from Mexico and Cuba.

Months	: Green Beans	: Cabbage	: Carrots	: Celery	: Lettuce	: Tomatoes (U.S.)	: Tomatoes (Mexico and Cuba)
1946	- - - - - In Thousands of Pounds - - - - -						
July	110	28	3,593	300	10	13,861	
August	4		155	6	97	1,566	
September	16			29	304	1,418	
October	351	45	45		3,854	4,591	
November	501		161	12	5,771	3,841	
December	811	86	775	1,329	7,521	3,150	826
January	951	47	118	4,418	8,131	604	67
February	609	516	1,738	5,094	6,047	160	6,487
March	104	1,612	9,110	6,460	9,519	291	7,134
April	336	7,928	9,648	5,497	10,054	128	6,793
May	840	8,169	13,416	6,092	10,245	3,884	4,145
June	1,150	8,464	10,740	3,895	3,686	13,204	51

Price Support on Vegetables: (other than potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans and peas). Although the U.S. Department of Agriculture is announcing production guides for vegetables, the Department has made no commitment to support the prices of fresh vegetables, and in 1948 no support prices are contemplated for vegetables, either used fresh or for processing.

Growers of vegetables should, before planting time, take reasonable precautions to assure themselves that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to handle the anticipated production.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The acreage guides are developed from commercial truck crop statistics and on the basis of the above demand statement for 1948. The guides are intended as indicators of the direction and magnitude of acreage changes deemed advisable to provide adequate supplies of vegetables for the nation under average production conditions, but with the view to avoid market gluts that result in unfavorable returns to growers and waste of food. In some instances geographic and seasonal production shifts are suggested with the view to avoid market gluts. In other instances, it is assumed that the suggested acreage change will be applied uniformly in each producing area.

Allowance has not been taken for possible unusual weather conditions that may contribute to higher or lower than average yields since these conditions are not predictable. Generally, however, truck crops mature rapidly and unless adverse weather is prolonged or covers a wide area of the nation, such conditions, while affecting seasonal distribution of supplies, result in little effect upon the total national production. Price disparities, under such conditions, usually are of relatively short duration. Higher prices temporarily occurring as a result of poor yields and lower prices resulting from favorable yields tend to offset each other, from both the buyer and seller points of view.

Statements for the 1948 winter season commercial truck crops for fresh market were issued in July, 1947; for the 1948 spring and summer seasons, in November, 1947, and for the 1948 fall season and vegetables for processing in February, 1948. Summary tables for these crops follow. The following factors have been considered in the development of these statements: (a) domestic demand; (b) prospective prices; (c) the outlook for labor, materials, and facilities for production and marketing; (d) foreign competition; (e) production capacity; and (f) stocks of canned & frozen vegetables.

WINTER VEGETABLES: Acreage Guides for 1948 with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage / 1			% Suggested Acreage Is Of			Unit	Price to Growers		
	1948	1947	1941-45 Average	1947	5 Yr. Avg.	10 Yr. Avg.		1947	1941-45 Average	1936-45 Average
	acres-----			percent-----				dollars per unit		
Artichokes	7,250	7,250	8,280	100	88	80	box	3.60	2.67	2.26
Beans, lima	2,420	2,100/2	2,400	115/3	101	121	bu.	4.50	3.94	3.08
Beans, snap	36,720	43,200/2	28,540	85/3	129	132	bu.	2.75	2.72	2.14
Beets	6,930	6,300	7,900	110	68	95	bu.	.65	.43	.33
Cabbage	51,500	51,500	64,470	100	80	91	ton	29.19	30.55	22.17
Carrots	29,830	33,150	29,890	90	100	120	bu.	1.33	1.07	.83
Cauliflower	13,000	15,290	9,400	85	138	153	crt.	1.26	1.12	.87
Celery	9,710	10,220	8,010	95	121	134	1/2 crt.	3.34	2.52	1.91
Eggplant	900	900	560	100	161	188	bu.	2.15	2.01	1.93/4
Escarole	2,300	2,700	1,760	85	131	167	bu.	1.58	.98	.69
Kale	1,710	1,800	1,840	95	93	102	bu.	.60	.58	.45
Lettuce	55,220	50,250	38,340	110	144	151	crt.	3.29	2.52	1.96
Peas, green	7,350	7,350	13,660	100	54	50	bu.	2.47	2.29	1.92
Peppers, green	3,200	3,550	3,100	90	103	123	bu.	3.75	2.39	1.97
Shallots	2,840	2,700	2,460	105	115	106	bu.	2.15	1.42	1.14/4
Spinach	39,550	39,550	43,860	100	90	89	bu.	1.02	.72	.55
Tomatoes	14,500	14,500/2	12,340	100/3	118	112	bu.	5.75	4.85	3.71
Total	284,930	292,310/2	276,810	97/3	103	109				

1/1 The 1948 suggested acres are the suggested acres to be planted for harvest. The 1947 acreage of lima beans, snap beans, and tomatoes includes some acreage lost due to freeze damage. All other acreage figures are acres for harvest.

1/2 Includes acreage lost due to freeze damage as follows: Lima Beans 900 acres; Snap Beans 17,700; Tomatoes 4,400 acres; and Total 23,000 acres.

1/3 Percentages are calculated including some acreage lost due to freeze damage. Had the acreage lost due to freeze damage been excluded, the 1947 percentages would have been as follows: Lima Beans 202 percent, Snap Beans 144 percent, Tomatoes 144 percent, and Total 106 percent.

1/4 Short time average.

SPRING VEGETABLES: Acreage Guides for 1948 with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage planted for harvest			Percent Suggested Acreage			Unit	Prices to Growers									
	Is Of			5-Yr. 10-Yr.				5-Yr. 10-Yr.									
	1946	1947	1941-45	1941-45	1946-45	1947		1947	Ave.	Ave.							
acres											percent			dollars per unit			
Asparagus																	
Lima Beans	7,800	49,440	57,650	120	99	98	crt.	3.74	3.06								
Snap Beans	60,565	65,700	61,390	92	99	93	bu.	2.77	2.53	1.94							
Beets	1,370	1,370	1,480	100	93	72	bu.	2.23	2.03	1.56							
Cabbage	34,650	33,000	29,970	105	116	118	ton	1.29	1.34	.98							
Cantaloups	21,630	21,630	14,180	100	153	124	crt.	47.48	37.09	27.14							
Carrots	10,400	10,400	10,640	100	98	116	bu.	4.28	3.88	2.85							
Cauliflower	12,130	11,550	8,500	105	143	136	crt.	1.69	1.31	1.09							
Celery	6,615	6,300	4,770	105	139	154	$\frac{1}{2}$ crt.	1.43	1.35	.98							
Cucumbers	35,550	35,550	22,530	100	158	144	bu.	4.05	3.23	2.29							
Honeydew melons	2,940	2,940	2,790	100	105	74	bu.	2.23	2.26	1.69							
Lettuce	67,220	58,450	56,730	115	118	121	crt.	2.30	1.94	1.34							
Onions	62,120	55,600	62,580	112	99	91	crt.	3.30	2.65	2.14							
Peas, Green	22,350	18,200	29,830	123	75	53	50 lb. sack	1.32	1.62	1.18							
Peppers, grn.	4,860	5,400	3,100	90	157	167	bu.	2.14	1.93	1.48							
Shallots	2,200	2,000	2,180	110	101	95	bu.	5.20	2.24	1.61							
Spinach	9,030	9,430	10,670	96	85	82	bu.	1.80	1.48	.97/1							
Tomatoes	109,670	108,350	103,610	101	106	115	bu.	.75	.76	.58							
Watermelons	47,250	51,500	29,720	92	159	165	1000 melons	3.37	2.79	2.18							
Total	518,350	503,873	462,540	103	112	108											

Short time average (1937-45).

^{1/2} Excludes asparagus for which guides for 1948 were not established.

SUMMER VEGETABLES: Acreage Guides for 1948 with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage Planted for Harvest				Percent Suggested Acreage Is Of	Unit	Prices to Growers	
	1948	1947	1941-45	1936-45			1947	5-Yr. Avg. 10-Yr. Avg.
--- acres ---								
---percent---								
dollars per unit								
Lima Beans	8,400	8,000	9,120	9,420	105	bu.	1.99	2.32
Snap Beans	49,280	49,280	50,140	41,190	100	bu.	1.74	1.80
Beets	2,070	2,300	2,840	2,700	90	bu.	.88	1.11
Cabbage	29,970	26,060	28,390	29,450	115	ton	47.57	32.47
Cantaloups	111,610	108,570	81,700	84,900	103	crt.	3.01	2.61
Carrots	5,490	5,490	6,970	6,190	100	bu.	1.53	1.33
Cauliflower	7,480	6,800	7,480	7,180	110	crt.	1.60	1.42
Celery	4,770	5,020	5,300	5,380	95	$\frac{1}{2}$ crt.	2.35	2.76
Corn, Sweet	64,505	67,900	58,100	52,900	95	1000 ears	22.68	22.22
Cucumbers	18,250	18,250	15,430	15,290	100	bu.	1.61	1.67
Honeydew melons	15,640	13,030	9,000	8,550	120	crt.	1.99	1.71
Lettuce	36,110	31,400	28,000	29,260	115	crt.	3.36	2.67
Onions	68,420	64,930	70,080	67,840	105	50 lb. sack	1.48	1.27
Peas, green	13,150	13,150	20,750	20,480	100	bu.	1.75	1.54
Peppers, green	17,900	17,900	14,350	13,560	100	bu.	1.38	1.31
Spinach	4,800	4,800	5,850	5,210	100	bu.	.87	.78
Tomatoes	92,370	92,370	90,780	86,760	100	bu.	2.33	1.98
Watermelons	239,870	239,870	186,960	209,840	100	1000 melons	280.00	302.00
Total	790,085	775,120	691,240	696,100	102			
					114			
					114			

FALL VEGETABLES: Acreage Guides for 1948 with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage planted for harvest				Percent Suggested Acreage		Unit	Prices to Growers	
	1948	1947	1941-45	1936-45	1947	Is of		1947	5-Yr.Avg. 10-Yr.Avg.
	-----acres-----				-----percent-----			dollars per unit	
Lima Beans	660	600	750	760	110	88	bu.	2.65	2.26
Snap Beans	38,310	40,100/1	39,750	40,860	96	96	bu.	2.49	2.15
Cabbage	55,335	52,700	54,800	52,960	105	101	tons	44.07	26.08
Carrots	24,290	22,080	26,690	21,960	110	91	bu.	2.26	1.15
Cauliflower	6,600	6,000	6,490	6,120	110	102	bu.	2.25	1.68
Celery	21,150	21,150	22,970	23,440	100	92	cert.	2.05	2.29
Cucumbers	5,655	5,300/1	3,880	3,640	107	146	bu.	4.62	3.27
Lettuce	45,695	48,100	35,170	34,760	95	130	cert.	2.72	2.63
Peas, green	5,360	5,900	7,920/2	11,340/2	91	68	bu.	3.10	2.91/2
Peppers, green	4,070	3,700	3,980	4,080	110	102	bu.	2.24	1.75
Spinach	7,695	8,100	9,130	9,710	95	84	bu.	.83	.90
Tomatoes	41,580	37,800/1	28,410	26,160	110	146	bu.	4.14	3.48
Total	256,400	251,530	239,940	235,790	102	107	109		

/1 Includes same acreage lost due to weather conditions and not replanted: Snap Beans - Florida 5,200; Cucumbers - Louisiana 600 acres; Tomatoes - Florida 4,750 acres.

/2 California only.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING: Acreage Guides for 1948 with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage Planted for Harvest				Percent Suggested Acreage		Prices to Growers	
	1948	1947	1941-45	1936-45	1947	Is of	1947	5-Yr. Avg. : 10-Yr. Avg.
	-	-	-	-	-	percent	-	- dollars per ton -
Asparagus		73,990	74,950	57,510	110		143.91	134.60
Lima Beans	92,720	84,290	67,580	103,600	105		140.84	100.76
Snap Beans	113,170	107,780	142,280	15,490	100		100.93	84.69
Beets	11,290	11,290	19,230				19.58	17.90
Cabbage for Sauerkraut								
Corn, sweet	15,470	9,670	19,140	20,220	160	80	16.97	13.54
Cucumbers for Pickles	538,800	538,800	518,040	444,280	100	104	20.67	16.00
Peas, green	105,310	140,410	113,700	103,820	75	93	54.17	39.17
Squash	408,380	453,760	461,820	393,480	90	88	87.30	71.80
Tomatoes	24,090	24,090	37,050	30,750	100	65	37.22	43.27
	516,930	516,930	574,400	502,500	100	90	28.61	23.17
Total	1,826,160	1,887,020	1,953,240	1,671,650	97	93		109

/1 Excludes asparagus for which acreage guides for 1948 were not established.

TOBACCO - Non-quota Types 1/

Requirements: 1. Maryland - Requirements during 1948-49 will not be greatly different from annual disappearance of recent years. The record 1946 crop of 47.0 million pounds and the indicated 1947 production of 38.4 million pounds exceed annual requirements and stocks are being accumulated at a rather rapid rate. Should exports fall appreciably from the post war relatively high level, burdensome surpluses may develop quickly. The outlook is good for a continued relatively high level of domestic usage. An acreage 15 percent less than the indicated 48,000 for 1947 appears desirable for 1948.

2. Virginia sun-cured - Production in 1947 of 2.6 million pounds is slightly below recent annual disappearance. However, some reduction in the relatively high level of stocks at the beginning of the 1947-48 marketing year appears desirable. This stocks position developed from the 1946 crop which was the largest in 16 years. This type of tobacco normally goes into chewing tobacco, the outlook for which is relatively unfavorable. A 1948 goal equal to the 2,800 acres grown in 1947 appears adequate to maintain a supply situation in balance with prospective disappearance.

3. Cigar leaf filler - Total supply of all cigar filler is not materially changed from supplies for the past two years. Indicated production for 1947, though the largest in five years, is slightly below the 1946-47 disappearance which is unexplainably high at 71 million pounds. Indicated production of Pennsylvania filler of 60.1 million pounds approximates 1946-47 disappearance whereas Ohio filler production is 25 percent below disappearance. Supply of Pennsylvania filler appears adequate and continued acreage and production in line with 1947 is recommended for 1948. Production of Ohio filler has been considerably below disappearance for five consecutive years and supply for 1947-48 is the lowest of record. If the recent level of disappearance is to be maintained, production must be increased appreciably within the next few years. Consequently, a goal of 7,500 acres, or a 25 percent increase over 1947, is recommended for 1948 for Ohio filler tobacco.

4. Cigar leaf binder - Production in 1946 of 70.9 million pounds, the largest since 1932, and an unexplainable disappearance during 1946-47 of only 50.7 million pounds pushed total binder stocks on October 1, 1947, more than 20 million pounds above the average of the two preceding years. These stocks with indicated 1947 production of 65.9 million pounds, results in a supply about equal to pre-war levels. Supplies of binder types thus appear in line with prospective disappearance. In view of this situation, recommended 1948 acreage goals for binder types are the same as for 1947.

5. Cigar leaf wrapper - Disappearance of domestic cigar leaf wrapper during the 1946-47 marketing year reached the highest level of record (owing primarily to the lack of imported (Sumatra) wrapper) and the relatively high level of cigar output. During 1947-48, disappearance likely will continue high. Total supply of wrapper for the year is not greatly different from most recent years when usage was lower. Indications that wrapper tobacco supplies are tight appear factual from a statistical position. Of the two types domestically produced, the Ga.-Fla. type appears in shorter supply. Production in the Connecticut Valley in recent years has approximated usage whereas production in the South has fallen short of disappearance. In view of this situation, a goal for type 61 of 9,400 acres, the same as grown in 1947, and a goal for type 62 of 4,700 acres, a 10 percent increase over 1947, are recommended for 1948.

1/ Marketing quotas are in effect on the 1948 crop of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco and consequently no goals have been proposed on those kinds of tobacco.

Production Adjustments: Recommended 1948 goals are not sufficiently different from indicated acreages in 1947 to tax production capacity beyond that used this year. Consequently, no problem of production capacity appears probable.

Labor and production supplies: Labor and production supplies appear adequate for goal attainment.

Market facilities: Market facilities are adequate and no problem of this nature is probable.

Support prices: Loans at 90 percent of parity (or parity equivalent) are mandatory and will be available to producers if needed to support prices. The outlook is such, however, that little if any price support, except possibly in isolated cases, will be necessary.

No program to achieve the goals other than the usual and customary practices which have been followed heretofore is recommended.

TOBACCO: State Goals for 1948

State and Type	1948 Goal		Acreage (harvested)		%Acreage Goal is of		1947:1937-41:1942-46:1947:1937-41:1942-46	
	Production:	Acreage	1947:1937-41:1942-46:	1947:1937-41:1942-46:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:
	(pounds)	(harvested):						
	T h o u s a n d s				P e r c e n t			
Md., 32	31,620	40.8	48.0	38.2	40.7	85	107	100
Va., 37	2,562	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	100	88	93
Pa., 41	56,492	38.8	38.8	30.6	34.2	100	127	113
" 53	948	.6	.6	.3	.4	100	200	150
Ohio, 42-44	8,655	7.5	6.0	14.6	6.2	125	51	120
Conn., 51	13,685	8.5	8.9	8.0	7.5	96	106	113
" 52	4,374	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	100	96	112
" 61	7,350	7.5	7.5	6.0	6.2	100	125	121
Mass., 51	158	.1	.1	.1	.1	100	100	100
" 52	9,018	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.6	100	112	117
" 61	1,930	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	100	173	173
N.Y., 53	1,080	.8	.8	1.0	.8	100	80	100
Wis., 54	15,163	10.4	10.4	12.7	11.0	100	82	95
" 55	20,961	13.9	13.9	9.9	11.0	100	140	126
Minn., 55	732	.6	.6	.6	.6	100	100	100
Ga., 62	946	.9	.8	.7	.7	110	129	129
Fla., 62	4,157	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.7	110	141	141

ALL TAME HAY

Requirements and Market Outlook: Tame hay is the backbone of the winter feeding economy in all States where winter pasture is not available. The feed value of the tame hay crop could be materially increased if the crop received more attention from farmers from the standpoint of stage of maturity when cut and methods of curing to save the leaves, especially of legumes, and the color which is a rough index of the vitamin A content.

Since hay is so important as a source of feed nutrients, no change in the hay acreage for 1948 is recommended although there may be a 5 percent reduction in livestock numbers. The more feed nutrients that can be obtained from the hay crop, the more grain or grain products can be made available for human food.

Production Adjustment: An acreage of tame hay in 1948 of about the same as in 1947 will provide an ample supply of hay for the livestock of the country. Greater consumption of hay per animal should be obtained by cutting the various hay crops earlier and by improving the curing methods. Early cut, properly cured hay is more palatable and contains more nutrients per ton, although the yield per acre may be smaller. The quality improvement program applies to all sections of the country except some of the irrigated areas in the western States.

Production Goals: As indicated in the attached table, the 1948 goal for tame hay is approximately the same as the 1947 acreage. With normal yields the 60.8 million acres of tame hay will produce 88.9 million tons, which appears adequate for feed, and at the same time will encourage seed production and soil conservation. This is only .2 million tons less than the 1946 and 1947 productions of 89.1 million tons.

Labor, Supplies, and Marketing Facilities: Improvement in the supply of labor and machinery for handling hay will probably continue during the 1948 season so the crop should be cared for without any difficulty. During the 1947 harvesting season some areas had difficulty in securing baling wire, but this situation improved as the season advanced and, unless unforeseen circumstances develop, the wire situation should be satisfactory in 1948.

Support Prices: No support prices are contemplated for hay.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The acreage and tons of hay recommended by these goals will be achieved under normal conditions without any special measures. New seedings of such hay crops as alfalfa, timothy, and clover are made from 9 to 15 months before the acreage can be harvested for hay so the potential hay acreage for 1948 was fairly well established in the crop season of 1947. Every effort should be made to reduce the losses in feed value of hay which occur during the curing process, especially in the humid areas since, next to pasture, good quality hay is usually the cheapest source of feed nutrients.

The reduction of livestock numbers in some localities should offer an opportunity to utilize a greater proportion of legume hay acreage as green manure. In several States, this has constituted an essential part of land use plans developed specifically to replace soil nutrients lost in the heavy war-time production of grain crops.

TAME HAY: State Goals for 1948

State	1948 Goal		Acreage (Harvested)					% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production:	Acreage	1947	1937-41	1942-46	1947	1937-41	1942-46		
	(Tons)	(Harvested):	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average		
- - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - -										P e r c e n t
Maine	918	874	880	893	900	99	98	97		
N. H.	472	378	376	338	381	101	112	99		
Vt.	1,563	1,042	1,052	889	1,018	99	117	102		
Mass.	629	381	372	348	379	102	109	101		
R. I.	56	37	36	35	37	103	106	100		
Conn.	500	294	296	272	300	99	108	98		
N.Y.	6,320	3,950	3,907	3,853	4,000	101	103	99		
N.J.	438	250	253	224	271	99	112	92		
Pa.	3,674	2,534	2,437	2,281	2,516	104	111	100		
Ohio	3,585	2,561	2,570	2,431	2,576	100	105	99		
Ind.	2,380	1,700	1,674	1,943	1,908	102	87	89		
Ill.	3,538	2,527	2,596	2,764	2,803	97	91	90		
Mich.	3,843	2,847	2,830	2,606	2,784	101	109	102		
Wisc.	6,940	4,050	4,028	3,735	4,002	101	108	101		
Minn.	4,231	2,764	2,701	2,991	3,020	102	92	92		
Iowa	5,129	3,289	3,237	3,386	3,339	102	97	99		
Mo.	3,939	3,432	3,654	2,811	3,579	94	122	96		
N.Dak.	953	800	674	1,086	803	119	74	100		
S.Dak.	776	685	620	787	608	110	87	113		
Nebr.	2,244	1,214	1,202	994	1,105	101	122	110		
Kans.	2,064	1,249	1,325	725	1,215	94	172	103		
Del.	102	70	69	68	77	99	103	91		
Md.	620	443	449	401	454	99	110	98		
Va.	1,470	1,400	1,351	1,191	1,398	104	118	100		
W.Va.	889	808	810	683	823	100	118	98		
N.Car.	1,160	1,221	1,225	1,091	1,291	100	112	95		
S.Car.	365	487	490	576	597	99	85	82		
Ga.	775	1,409	1,373	1,174	1,497	103	120	94		
Fla.	70	116	123	105	124	94	110	94		
Ky.	2,697	1,860	1,865	1,475	1,821	100	126	102		
Tenn.	2,319	1,855	1,855	1,871	1,909	100	99	97		
Ala.	700	1,000	927	942	1,104	108	106	91		
Miss.	927	806	806	830	909	100	97	87		
Ark.	1,289	1,302	1,152	1,115	1,225	113	117	106		
La.	480	400	327	301	334	82	133	120		
Okla.	1,281	1,007	1,096	751	882	92	134	114		
Texas	1,128	1,273	1,481	1,109	1,398	86	115	91		
Mont.	1,847	1,334	1,517	1,087	1,402	88	123	95		
Idaho	2,252	975	943	1,013	1,040	103	96	94		
Wyo.	841	590	615	570	619	96	104	95		
Colo.	1,768	921	935	1,015	984	99	91	94		
N.Mex.	514	222	211	179	207	105	124	107		
Ariz.	619	286	270	227	293	106	126	98		
Utah	1,077	470	450	496	489	104	95	96		
Nev.	386	171	171	183	166	100	93	103		
Wash.	1,692	850	783	873	910	109	97	93		
Oreg.	1,540	791	789	858	853	100	92	93		
Calif.	5,926	1,888	1,888	1,651	1,855	100	114	102		
U. S.	88,926	60,813	60,691	57,849	62,056	100	105	98		

1/ Average of five-year totals.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Requirements and Market Outlook: The use of winter cover crop seed should continue to increase in order to rehabilitate soils which have suffered from heavy cropping during the war period. The need for winter cover crops in some areas is becoming more acute each succeeding year that their introduction is delayed. The requirements for seed of Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, hairy vetch and common and Willamette vetch exceed supplies now available. The 1947 goals for these seeds will not be reached and there is need for greater production. The export demand for these seeds is not expected to be as large as the 1942-46 average, but the suggested production will be needed for domestic use.

Supplies of common ryegrass are larger than requirements and a surplus has accumulated from the 1946 crop. The 1947 production of common ryegrass will also probably be larger than domestic requirements which will further increase the surplus.

Requirements for those winter cover crop seeds which are used in the areas where the seed is produced should receive local consideration and sufficient production should be recommended to meet the local demand. Included in these seeds are rough pea, purple vetch, Hungarian vetch and hairy vetch in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Production and use of blue lupine seed has expanded greatly in the last few years. Since blue lupine seed is short-lived greater effort should be made to balance the supply with the demand. Before deciding to further increase the acreage of this crop, consideration should be given to the availability of facilities for proper handling and marketing the crop and the volume of seed that would be used by farmers.

Production Adjustments: The capacity for producing winter cover crop seeds is believed to be sufficient for the recommended goals.

Production Goals: The goals for 1948 are practically the same as the goals for 1947 for crimson clover, hairy, common and Willamette vetch, some increase for Austrian winter peas and a decrease for common ryegrass. A goal for hairy vetch in Texas has been suggested for 1948 for the first time. Indications are that the 1947 goals will not be reached for Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, hairy vetch, common and Willamette vetch either in acreage harvested or production of seed. The goal for common ryegrass should be reduced by 20 percent from the 1947 goal. The goals are shown in the attached table.

Labor and Production Supplies: The use of mechanical equipment for producing these crops has materially reduced labor needs and adequate labor and equipment are generally available to produce the recommended quantities of seeds. Adequate supplies of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides are also available.

Marketing Facilities: Cleaning and processing facilities are in general adequate to handle the quantities of cover crops recommended for production. The problem is usually one of having the seeds processed soon enough for planting the same year they are produced and eliminating the necessity of large carry-over of seeds. The problem of providing sufficient processing equipment is usually localized. The problem includes the providing of sufficient drying equipment for blue lupine in the South and processing equipment for hairy vetch in Texas. If the proper technical advice is provided, this problem should be overcome by local initiative and enterprise. Some progress has been made towards solving both problems during the past year.

Support Prices: Purchases or loan support prices have been available for the 1947 crop for seed of hairy vetch, crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, blue lupine and common ryegrass. It is recommended that support prices be continued for the kinds of seeds listed below. The price support would be effected by the deferred purchase agreement plan after the dates indicated below.

Hairy vetch - 12 cents per pound for top grade clean seed - May 1, 1949
 Crimson clover - 11.5 cents per pound for top grade clean seed - May 1, 1949
 Austrian winter peas - 4 cents per pound for top grade clean seed - May 1, 1949

No support for other winter cover crop seed is contemplated.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: Every effort should be made to achieve the goals for hairy vetch and crimson clover and to reduce the production of common ryegrass. Careful consideration should be given to the further development of hairy vetch seed production in Texas. This should include an educational program to further acquaint producers with the best methods of harvesting and handling the crop and provide for adequate processing facilities. A shift to new seed producing areas and greater production by farmers of their own seed requirements would tend to increase the production of those seeds that are now in short supply.

WINTER COVER CROP SEED: State Goals for 1948

Type of Seed and State	: 1948 Goal	: Acreage (Harvested)	: % Acreage Goal is of:
	: Prod. : Acreage : 1947	: 1937-41: 1942-46:	: 1947 : 1937-41: 1942-46
	: (Clean): Harvested:	: Average: Average:	: Average: Average
	: Pounds :	:	:
	- - T h o u s a n d - - - -	- - - -	- - P e r c e n t - -

Austrian Winter Pears:

California	1,200	3.0	1	<u>1/</u>	2.7	8.9	300	111	34
Idaho	46,800	39.0	24	<u>2/</u>	3.4	19.7	163	1147	198
Oregon	27,000	27.0	21.0		40.9	39.9	129	66	68
Washington	5,000	5.0	3.0	<u>1/</u>	.6	13.4	167	833.	37
U. S.	80,000	74.0	49.0		44.5	83.5	151	166	89.

1/ 3 yr. average. 2/ 2 yr. average.

Crimson Clover:

Alabama	2,500	11.0	8.4		7.6	131		145
Georgia	2,000	10.0	9.2		5	109		200
Kentucky	1,500	6.0	3.5	<u>2/</u> 2.1	4.4	171	286	136
North Carolina	500	2.0	1.0		1.2	200		167
Oregon	600	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.5	111	105.	57
Tennessee	12,000	55.0	41.0	<u>2/</u> 16.9	38	134	325	145
Other States	1,300	6.0	1/ 6.0			100		

U. S.	20,400	92.0	70.9	20.7	59.7	130	444	154
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1/ Mississippi 2.0; Virginia 3.0; Delaware 1.0; 2/ 4 yr. average.

Hairy Vetch:

Arkansas	6,000	26.0	12.0	<u>1</u> /	4.3	9.6	217	605	271
Michigan	500	2.0	1.2		2	1.9	167	100	105
Oregon	22,400	80.	44.0		59.7	73	109	134	110
Texas	13,500	75.	37.				203		
Washington	500	2.0	1.0	<u>1</u> /	3.3	2	200	61	100
Other States	2,000	15.0	2/ 14.				107		

U. S.	44,900	200.	109.2	66.3	87.1	183	302	230
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1/ 3 yr. average. 2/ Alabama 2.0; Kentucky 3.0; Miss. 3.0; No. Carolina 1.0; Oklahoma 2.0; Tenn. 2.0

Common and Willamette Vetch:

Oregon	43,000	86.0	82.	23.5	73	105	366	117
Washington	2,000	4.0	1.5 1/2	5.0	4.4	267	80	111

U. S.	45,000	90.0	83.5	26.5	77.2	108	340	117
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1/ 3 yr. average.

Common Ryegrass

Oregon	25,000	64.0	90.	50.6	78	71	126	84
Other States	1,200 1/2	4.0	4.0			100		

U. S.	26,200	68.0	94.0	50.6	78.8	72
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1/ Kentucky 1.0; Oklahoma 1.0; Tennessee 1.0; Others 1.0

Blue Lupine: 1/

Alabama	14,000	15.0	13	2/	4.0	115	2/	181
Florida	8,400	12.0	12	2/	4.0	100	2/	300
Georgia	27,600	30.0	32	2/	8.3	94	2/	732

U. S.	50,000	57.0	57	2/ 16.4	100	2/ 342
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1/ Estimates began in 1943. 2/ 4 yr. average.

LEGUME AND GRASS SEEDS

Requirements and Market Outlook: Production of most hay and pasture seeds during the last two years has been generally adequate to meet requirements, and the scarcity of legume seeds which occurred during the war years has largely disappeared. The shift from soil-depleting crops to those used in normal rotations expected in the immediate post-war period has not taken place, but it is very desirable to have adequate supplies of seeds available when the shift occurs. The need for increased quantities of seed for sowing additional meadows and pastures may become apparent in the spring of 1949.

Production of several legume and grass seeds did not reach the goals established for 1947. Of those attaining 1947 goals, only Central-States alfalfa has been in somewhat burdensome supply. In recent years domestic disappearance of some legume and grass seeds has increased considerably and

might have increased even more had larger supplies been available. This increased demand for a number of these seeds has resulted in below-normal carry-overs. Prospects are good for a strong market for most hay and pasture seeds during 1948.

Production Adjustment: Acreage of most legumes and grasses is expected to be adequate for production of sufficient seed to meet the 1948 goals. Production of seed, however, will depend upon the weather; favorable conditions for setting of seed; and whether or not hay, pasture, or soilage is likely to give better returns than production of seed. Little adjustment in acreage can be accomplished by increasing or decreasing the acreage harvested for seed. In other words, factors beyond the immediate control of farmers may have a greater effect on the 1948 production of seeds than increases or decreases in the acreage harvested for seed.

Production Goals:

	1948 Goals :			Acreage Harvested :			Percent Goal is of:		
	Production:	Acreage:	1947	1937-41:	1942-46:	1947	1937-41:	1942-46	
	(pounds)	for Harv.:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average	
	T h o u s a n d s			P e r c e n t					
Alfalfa:									
North	36,800	744	467.2	526.0	470.3	159	141	158	
Central	26,000	347	426.0	230.9	333.0	81	150	104	
South	12,200	80	128.0	70.7	78.5	62	113	102	
Total	75,000	1,171	1,021.2	826.7	881.8	115	142	133	
Clover:									
Red	100,000	2,593	1,374.6	1,349.8	1,942.0	189	192	134	
Alsike	20,000	178	137.4	149.3	129.7	130	119	137	
Ladino	2,000	30	12.5	4.5	10.8	240	667	278	
Sweet	41,000	332	210.9	417.7	232.5	157	79	143	
White	2,000	20	33.3	10.9	23.4	60	183	85	
Lespedeza									
Timothy	55,000	350	412.8	459.5	392.1	85	76	89	
Sudan Grass	50,000	152	54.8	179.8	95.9	277	85	158	
Orchard Grass	3,000	24	40.3	30.3	48.4	60	79	50	
Redtop	22,000	300	211.0	1/290.3	243.2	142	-	123	
Bromegrass	15,000	77	54.4	-	54.9	142	-	140	
Crested									
Wheatgrass	10,000	100	23.3	-	81.2	429	-	123	
Ky. Bluegrass	20,000	-	2/30,235	2/22,366	2/15,194	66	89	132	
Meadow									
fescue	1,150	-	2/1,690	2/645	2/1,346	68	178	85	

1/ 1939-41 average. 2/ Acreage figures not available - quantities given are production in thousands of pounds.

Alfalfa: Production of alfalfa seed adapted to northern areas continues to fall short of requirements, although the shortage is not now so critical as it was during the last few years. The recommended goal for Northern seed is the same as for 1947, but is much larger than has been produced in recent years. However, the present acreage of alfalfa in the Northern States would be adequate to reach the goal if conditions were favorable for seed production and harvesting.

The recommended goal for Central States alfalfa seed is 10 percent below the 1947 goal and 19 percent below the 1947 harvested acreage. The 1947 production of seed of this origin was greater than requirements, and the prospective 1947 crop will probably increase further the surplus of this seed, which already has proved somewhat burdensome.

The recommended goal for Southern States alfalfa seed is 12 percent below the 1947 goal and 38 percent below the 1947 harvested acreage. Demand for Southern States seed is limited by its lack of winter hardiness. Production of it during the past few years has been greater than the requirements in areas where it is adapted.

Red Clover: Crops of red-clover seed in 1944, 1945 and 1946 were larger than average, but domestic disappearance has likewise been above average, and carry-over stocks have been small. A small crop was harvested in 1947 and present supplies are not sufficient to meet the requirements. The recommended goal is the same as for 1947 with some slight adjustments between States.

Alsike Clover: A goal equal to that of 1947 which will produce 20 million pounds of alsike-clover seed is required to meet the demand. Carry-over stocks of this seed have been very low. This has been aggravated by the demand for other clovers and the strong export demand.

Ladino Clover: The recommended goal for 1948 is 120 percent of the 1947 goal and 240 percent of the 1947 indicated, harvested acreage. Demand for Ladino clover is rapidly increasing and more States in the consuming areas are recommending it in legume and grass mixtures.

White Clover: Large crops of white-clover seed in the last two years have more than met the requirements for this seed, except that greater production of southern seed is needed to provide for pasture mixtures in the South. Recommendations are not made for State goals because increased production is needed only in the southern States.

Sweet Clover: Production of sweet-clover seed dropped to low levels during and since the war. Small supplies of seed have reduced domestic disappearance and carry-over stocks. The recommended 1948 goal is a reduction of 25 percent from the 1947 goal, but is 157 percent of the 1947 indicated, harvested acreage. The recommended 1948 goal was reduced because a more realistic goal was considered desirable and it was considered improbable that goals previously established could be achieved.

Lespedeza: Increased production of common, Kobe, and Sericea lespedeza is needed in the southern States. Supplies of Korean lespedeza have been adequate. The recommended goal for 1948 is the same as for 1947.

Timothy: Production of timothy seed has been about equal to goals established during the last few years. Carry-over stocks are adequate but not burdensome, and the recommended goal is the same as last year.

Sudan Grass: Small crops of Sudan-grass seed have been produced during the last three years, but requirements likewise have been small because of favorable spring weather for production of other forage. However, a large crop (50 million pounds) is needed to augment the small carry-over and assure adequate supplies for emergency hay or pasture sowings if required.

Orchard Grass: Carry-over of orchard-grass seed has increased considerably due to the large crops of 1946 and 1947 and sharp decline in exports. A

downward revision of acreage is needed so as not to exceed the recommended production goal for 1948, which is the same as the 1947 goal, but only 60 percent of the 1947 production.

Redtop: Production of redtop seed was adequate to meet increased demands in 1946 and 1947 resulting largely from the substitution of this seed for high-priced bluegrass seed. Current carry-over is at a record low level, but because of the relatively large supply of bluegrass seed at greatly reduced prices for the 1947-48 season, no increase in the 1947 redtop-seed goal of 22 million pounds is recommended.

Bromegrass: Production of bromegrass seed in recent years has been below requirements. This has necessitated the importation of relatively large quantities of seed that is less adapted for sowing in this country than is native seed. To make the United States more nearly sufficient in the production of this seed and to provide also for a satisfactory carry-over, a goal of 15 million pounds is desirable.

Meadow Fescue: The loss of export markets for meadow-fescue seed has sharply decreased the demand for this seed. This suggests a goal in 1948 smaller than the reduced 1947 goal.

Kentucky Bluegrass: The large 1947 crop of Kentucky bluegrass is adequate to meet requirements and to replenish carry-over stocks. The same goal as in 1947 is recommended for 1948.

Other Seeds: Many other legume and grass seeds are important in certain areas. Attention should be given to encourage seed production of these crops in States where needed.

Labor and Production Supplies: Machinery, labor and other things needed in the production of seeds should be adequate in 1948.

Marketing Facilities: Existing processing and cleaning facilities are adequate to handle seeds in 1948. Transportation facilities may present problems despite the fact that seeds require a very small part of these facilities.

Support Prices: No support prices are proposed at the present time. Early in 1948 further consideration will be given to supply, demand and market prices for seed in order to develop a definite policy for price support which should be announced at a date which will enable producers to more effectively adjust their plans for harvesting seed to quantities needed.

Recommendations: Aggressive programs should be developed to convey information concerning goals to producers in each State in order that production may be adjusted to meet requirements. Dissemination of information relative to reduction in goals of seed which are being produced in excess of requirements is important because producers are often faced with loss of income due to low prices of seeds which are expensive to produce. The requirements for several seeds are considerably in excess of current production, and a program to encourage the production of these seeds should be developed.

Yields of several legume seeds have been decreasing during recent years and efforts should be made to reverse this trend. Higher yields of seed result from careful harvesting and threshing. Early harvesting of the first crop for hay is one way to assure better yields of red-clover seed. All clovers yield more when colonies of bees are placed near the fields so as to improve pollination. These practices are important points to emphasize, together with acreage goals in presenting the seed production program.

Legume and Grass Seeds - State Goals for 1948

State	Clover					Grass	
	: Alfalfa :	: Red :	: Alsike :	: Sweet :	: Lespedeza :	: Sudan :	: Timothy
	(Thousand Acres Harvested)						
New York	:	:	15:	1 :	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	:	:	40:	:	:	:	5
Ohio	:	15 <u>1/</u> :	300:	20 :	20 :	:	40
Indiana	:	9 <u>1/</u> :	340:	9 :	10 :	30 :	10
Illinois	:	:	400:	10 :	30 :	25 :	20
Michigan	:	75 <u>1/</u> :	200:	15 :	7 :	:	:
Wisconsin	:	35 <u>1/</u> :	300:	20 :	10 :	:	10
Minnesota	:	110 <u>1/</u> :	145:	60 :	75 :	:	35
Iowa	:	15 <u>1/</u> :	400:	5 :	10 :	:	180
Missouri	:	:	200:	:	10 :	385 :	50
South Dakota	:	70 <u>1/</u> :	:	:	25 :	:	:
Nebraska	:	180 <u>1/</u> :	30:	:	30 :	:	6 :
Maryland	:	:	26:	:	:	:	:
Virginia	:	:	20:	:	:	40 :	:
North Carolina	:	:	:	:	:	210 :	:
Kentucky	:	:	30:	:	:	90 :	:
Tennessee	:	:	:	:	:	150 :	:
South Carolina	:	:	:	:	:	100 :	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	90 :	:
Alabama	:	:	:	:	:	15 :	:
Mississippi	:	:	:	:	:	30 :	:
Arkansas	:	:	:	:	:	30 :	:
Louisiana	:	:	:	:	:	15 :	:
Oklahoma	:	90 <u>2/</u> :	:	:	:	15 :	11 :
Texas	:	10 <u>3/</u> :	:	:	:	:	70 :
North Dakota	:	50 <u>1/</u> :	:	:	15 :	:	:
Kansas	:	175 <u>2/</u> :	68:	:	55 :	75 :	10 :
Montana	:	110 <u>1/</u> :	:	:	15 :	:	:
Idaho	:	30 <u>1/</u> :	50:	15 :	:	:	:
Wyoming	:	30 <u>1/</u> :	:	:	5 :	:	:
Colorado	:	40 <u>2/</u> :	:	:	15 :	:	25 :
New Mexico	:	10 <u>3/</u> :	:	:	:	:	20 :
Arizona	:	37 <u>3/</u> :	:	:	:	:	:
Utah	:	42 <u>2/</u> :	:	:	:	:	:
Washington	:	5 <u>1/</u> :	5:	:	:	:	:
Oregon	:	10 <u>1/</u> :	24:	18 :	:	:	4 :
California	:	25 <u>3/</u> :	:	5 :	:	:	6 :

U. S.	: 1,171	: 2,593:	178 :	332 :	1,300	: 152	: 350
Goals for other seed:	Ladino Clover:	California 10; Oregon 10; Idaho 3; Utah 3;					
		Montana 2; Tennessee 1; Wisconsin 1; U.S.					
		30					
	Orchard Grass:	Missouri 3; Kentucky 13; Virginia 8; U. S.					
		24					
	Redtop	: Illinois 240; Missouri 60; U. S. 300					

- 1/ Included in Northern alfalfa seed goal.
2/ Included in Central alfalfa seed goal.
3/ Included in Southern alfalfa seed goal.

BEEES

Summary: The U. S. Department of Agriculture proposes to the beekeepers of the country a 1948 goal of 6,076,000 colonies of bees. This figure would provide 3 percent more colonies than the 1947 preliminary estimate. Because of the sharply increased and more widespread use of poison sprays and dusts, which are rapidly lessening the numbers of bumblebees and other wild bees, the pollinating needs of the country would justify a much larger bee goal, but because bee supplies will again be very difficult to secure, the goal is being kept down to a figure which seems reasonable of attainment.

Continued Need for Bees: During the past decade the essential role of the honeybee in the setting of seed has become increasingly better recognized. Most of the legumes, including alfalfa, red, alsike, white and crimson clovers, sweetclover, melons, squashes, cucumbers, blueberries, cranberries, apples, pears, and nearly 50 other important fruits and vegetables, either depend upon the honeybees for pollination or yield more abundantly when honeybees are plentiful.

During the past year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working with several State agencies, has initiated experiments to make more effective utilization of bees in the field of seed production. The findings of the experiments carried on in Ohio a few years ago, showing that "honeybees increase clover seed production 15 times" have not, however been challenged. Seed and fruit producers generally feel that it is conservative to say that the value of bees for pollination is at least 10 to 20 times the value of the honey and beeswax they produce.

Insect and weed killers, both dust and liquid, have been more widely used this past year than ever before. Spraying 2,4-D along roadsides to kill weeds has also destroyed nectar and pollen-bearing plants that would have kept many colonies alive and would have produced a large volume of honey. The airplane spraying of DDT and other new insecticides has killed countless millions of solitary bees as well as honeybees, still further emphasizing the need for a larger honeybee population in those areas. By moving their colonies at critical times, beekeepers have often been able to avoid the worst effects of indiscriminate spraying and dusting, but by doing so may have moved their bees from an area which was badly in need of their pollinating service. It will be necessary that future insect-killing programs of a community be timed and publicized in advance if beekeepers, seed growers and fruit growers are all to benefit to the fullest extent.

Bee Supplies Will Be Short: Ponderosa pine, the principal lumber used in making beehives and frames, is still scarce, and it is very difficult to obtain freight cars to haul the lumber from the West Coast to Eastern and Central supply manufacturers. Supplies of steel for extractors and tanks are also very short. Bee supply manufacturers are catching up on their orders, however, and it is hoped that during the coming months wooden bee-ware at least will become more available.

Suggested Distribution of Colonies: Less variation will be seen in the suggested breakdown as between States than in the figures of previous years. Some States met their goals last year, but for various reasons many others did not. It is hoped that beekeepers will consider the 1948 goals reasonable and feasible of attainment in all States. If the goals are exceeded in any States, no harm will be done. On the contrary, the pollinating needs of those States will be more adequately met. This goal statement, showing the need and opportunity for expanding the bee population of the country, does not imply an obligation on the part of the Department to support the price of honey.

COLONIES OF BEES

State	: 1948 Goal :		Number Colonies		: % 1948 Goal is of:	
	: Number :		: 1942-1946 :		: 1942-1946 :	
	: Colonies :		: 1947 :		: 1947 :	
	- T h o u s a n d s -		Average		- P e r c e n t -	
Maine	8	8	7	100	114	
N. H.	4	4	3	100	133	
Vt.	9	9	8	100	113	
Mass.	25	24	18	104	139	
R. I.	1	1	1	100	100	
Conn.	19	19	18	100	106	
N. Y.	226	219	206	103	110	
N. J.	34	33	27	103	126	
Pa.	198	195	185	101	107	
Ohio	386	373	319	103	121	
Ind.	203	198	163	103	125	
Ill.	239	232	206	103	116	
Mich.	210	204	193	103	109	
Wis.	218	212	197	103	111	
Minn.	311	299	266	104	117	
Iowa	263	251	220	105	120	
Mo.	213	209	169	102	126	
N. Dak.	24	23	22	104	109	
S. Dak.	19	18	17	106	112	
Nebr.	58	55	52	105	112	
Kans.	66	64	48	103	138	
Del.	3	3	3	100	100	
Md.	31	30	25	103	124	
Va.	150	145	134	103	112	
W. Va.	110	107	111	103	99	
N. C.	177	173	176	102	101	
S. C.	66	66	60	100	110	
Ga.	233	225	199	104	117	
Fla.	203	195	173	104	117	
Ky.	212	208	177	102	120	
Tenn.	191	189	173	101	110	
Ala.	198	192	162	103	122	
Miss.	81	80	66	101	123	
Ark.	98	94	74	104	132	
La.	90	87	68	103	132	
Okla.	67	64	48	105	140	
Tex.	303	292	223	104	136	
Mont.	61	58	44	105	139	
Idaho	175	169	142	104	123	
Wyo.	42	42	36	100	117	
Colo.	77	75	71	103	108	
N. Mex.	19	19	17	100	112	
Ariz.	64	63	73	102	88	
Utah	56	55	52	102	108	
Nev.	14	13	14	108	100	
Wash.	70	77	65	91	108	
Oreg.	70	69	61	101	115	
Calif.	481	470	457	102	105	
U.S.	6,076	5,910	5,249	103	116	

DAIRY

Requirements and Market Demand: The combined domestic and export demand for milk and its products appears likely to continue in 1948 near the all-time high of recent years.

Exports will be a minor part of the total utilization of milk and dairy products. Exports from 1947 production were equivalent to about 5 percent of the total milk production on a nonfat solids basis but only 3 percent on a butterfat basis. Over half of these exports were financed with U.S. Government funds made available through loans to foreign countries and appropriations for military feeding in occupied areas and foreign relief. Exports in 1948 will depend to a large extent upon such aid. While the volume of 1948 exports of dairy products will directly influence the total demand for them, total 1948 exports of all foods and commodities will affect the general economic conditions in the United States and thus indirectly influence the domestic demand for milk and its products.

High consumption of milk and its products is nutritionally desirable. For this reason, together with the prospective high demand, the maximum practical production of milk is suggested.

Production Adjustments: The number of milk cows and more importantly supplies of feeds will determine largely the production of milk in 1948. The decline in number of milk cows from the 1944 record number continued through 1947. On January 1, 1948, there were nearly 4 percent fewer milk cows than a year earlier. Favorable prices of meat animals and the reduced grain supply may encourage continued heavy culling and marketing of dairy cows in 1948 at a rate that will slightly more than offset the relatively large number of replacement heifers. There may be about 1 percent fewer milk cows in 1948 than in 1947. There will be a liberal supply of hay for at least the first half of 1948. The carry-over from the 1946 crop plus the 1947 hay crop indicates a supply per hay-consuming animal unit available for 1947-48 approximately the same as the record supplies of the last two seasons. The hay supply in the last half of 1948, of course, will depend largely on the 1948 hay crop.

Pastures were generally good to excellent in the spring and early summer of 1947 but deteriorated rapidly in the mid-summer drought areas. They recovered substantially in late summer. Pasture conditions in 1948 will have an important influence on 1948 milk production.

The supply of all concentrate feeds per animal unit for 1947-48 is 12 percent less than the 1946-47 supply and approximates the average supply of the previous 10 seasons. The relatively large carry-over stocks from the 1946 crop partially offset the short 1947 corn crop. The 1947-48 supply of byproduct feeds (mill byproducts, oilseed cake and meal, animal proteins and other byproduct feeds) is expected to be smaller than the record supply of 1946-47 but larger than the average of the past few years. It appears that the utilization of total concentrates as feed would be 5 to 10 percent less in 1947-48 than in 1946-47, even with a moderate reduction in industrial uses and exports and a substantial reduction in carry-over stocks at the end of the 1947-48 crop year. The smaller total supply of concentrate feeds will not permit such high rates of grain feeding and, therefore, as much total production of livestock and livestock products in 1947-48 as in 1946-47. The effects of the short corn crop on livestock production will tend to be Nationwide. While the rates of grain feeding to different classes of livestock are influenced by the relative market prices of the livestock and livestock products, a short corn crop tends to restrict hog and poultry production relatively more than milk production, inasmuch as grains represent the principal hog and poultry feeds whereas pastures, hay, other roughages and byproduct concentrates make up the major part of the dairy feeds.

While there have been a few moderate swings in average production per cow during the last 24 years, the long time trend has tended upward. The swings apparently have been influenced by rates of culling of low-producers, numbers of heifers added to herds, feed supplies, and the demand for and prices of dairy products. The gradual upward trend in production per cow apparently has resulted from improvements in breeding and feeding practices as well as the increase in proportion of legumes in the total hay crops.

Average milk production per cow in 1947 was 5,000 pounds and an all-time high. There were several contributing factors. Herds apparently contained a relatively small proportion of low-producers as the result of several years of heavy culling. Supplies of both hay and concentrate feeds were large and pastures were good during the spring and early summer months. Favorable prices of milk and its products encouraged heavy feeding of dairy cows. The effect of the reduced grain supply on milk production appeared in late 1947. For the first 9 months of 1947 total milk production was equivalent to an annual rate of over 120 billion pounds. With production during the last quarter below a year earlier, total production in 1947 was 119.4 billion pounds.

Several factors will contribute toward maintenance of milk production in 1948. There will continue to be more than the long time average proportion of high-producers in the cow population. Liberal supplies of roughage and byproduct feeds will continue to be available through at least the first half of the year. The improvements in breeding, feeding practices and pastures that have been made in recent years will continue to be effective. Unfavorable factors will be the reduced number of milk cows and the smaller supply of feed grains. The principal unknown factor is 1948 pasture and other crop conditions. All of these factors combined appear to point to somewhat lower total milk production in 1948 than in the last three years. In view of the prospective high demands, and the nutritional importance of milk, as well as the possibility that weather conditions will be favorable for good pastures and other feed crops in 1948, it is suggested that a goal of 120 billion pounds be adopted for 1948.

Since nearly all of the byproduct feeds and substantial parts of the feed grain supplies are marketed on a Nation-wide basis, most dairymen will be influenced in their feeding by the total supplies and prices of feeds. In addition, many dairymen will be influenced by their own crops of grain and roughage in 1947 and 1948. While some farmers will be unable to maintain their production of milk as high in 1948 as in 1947, others may be able to produce more. Differences in this respect likely will be much greater among farms than among State averages. The suggested national goal for 1948 represents the practical maximum production throughout the Nation. For these reasons, it appears more appropriate to consider that the goal in each State is for each farmer to produce as much milk as he finds it practical to produce rather than to establish a specific quantitative goal for each State.

Production goal: The goal for 1948 milk production on farms is 120 billion pounds. This is substantially the same as the goal for 1947 and slightly more than the actual level of production in 1946 and 1947. The 1948 goal appears to be the practical maximum production in view of the further decrease in cow numbers during the past year and the smaller feed grain supply now available for livestock feeding. At the same time it takes into account the prospective continued high demand for milk and its products and their generally recognized nutritional importance.

Production of 120 billion pounds of milk on farms in 1948 would be 822 pounds per capita. This would be less than the per capita production during the war and immediate postwar years of larger exports and military uses but more than the long time 1924-41 prewar average of 811 pounds per capita. Furthermore, with the large scale shift from farm-separated cream to whole milk sales by farmers since 1940, such production would permit per capita consumption of milk and milk products containing nonfat solids to continue to be much greater than before the war.

Labor and Production Supplies: The 1948 supplies of farm labor, machinery, fertilizers and some seeds are expected to equal or exceed the supplies in 1947. Supplies of the principal legume seeds for 1948 will be somewhat smaller than for 1947 and the 1941-45 average.

Market Facilities: Processing and marketing facilities have been adequate to handle the available milk supplies in recent years and they will not be a limiting factor on milk production in 1948.

Price Support: The U.S. weighted average price of milk for 1947 was \$4.24 per 100 pounds, with the price of milk averaging about 117 percent of parity. Dairy prices declined during the spring of 1947 as milk production increased seasonally. A price factor at that time was the uncertainty in the trade concerning developments in general economic conditions and consumer demand in late 1947 when stocks of dairy products stored during flush production would move into consumer channels. As economic activity continued on a high level and consumption held up, dairy prices increased during the last half of 1947. The price support program for nonfat dry milk was the only dairy price support activity in 1947. As of early 1948, the expectations are that dairy prices will not average lower in 1948 than in 1947. There may be less seasonal variation in dairy prices in 1948 than in 1947.

Under the provisions of the Steagall Amendment, the price of milk and butterfat must be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948. In view of the prospective demand and price situation, it appears unlikely that extensive dairy price support activities will be necessary in 1948. It appears inadvisable to announce dairy price support levels substantially below prospective market price levels. Accordingly, it is recommended that price support statements in connection with the 1948 goal be limited to citation of the Steagall requirement.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The feasible program for goal achievement in 1948 appears to be largely an educational one to encourage more dairy farmers to adopt practices to maximize milk production. Emphasis should be placed on further improvement of pastures and other feed production in 1948 and on approved harvesting, feeding and other practices that influence milk production.

DAIRY: Milk cows, production per cow, and total and per capita milk production on farms, annually 1924 to 1947, with 1937-41 and 1924-41 averages

Year	:AV. no.milk :cows on farms: : during year :	:AV. milk pro-: :duction per : cow	Total : milk : production:	:Per capita : milk : production
	: (Thousands)	: (Pounds)	: (Mil. lbs):	: (Pounds)
1924	: 21,417	: 4,167	: 89,240	: 782
1925	: 21,503	: 4,218	: 90,699	: 783
1926	: 21,312	: 4,379	: 93,325	: 795
1927	: 21,191	: 4,491	: 95,172	: 800
1928	: 21,223	: 4,516	: 95,843	: 795
1929	: 21,618	: 4,579	: 98,988	: 813
1930	: 22,218	: 4,508	: 100,158	: 814
1931	: 23,108	: 4,459	: 103,029	: 831
1932	: 24,105	: 4,307	: 103,810	: 832
1933	: 25,062	: 4,180	: 104,762	: 834
1934	: 25,198	: 4,033	: 101,621	: 804
1935	: 24,187	: 4,184	: 101,205	: 795
1936	: 23,727	: 4,316	: 102,410	: 800
1937	: 23,340	: 4,336	: 101,908	: 791
1938	: 23,215	: 4,558	: 105,807	: 815
1939	: 23,273	: 4,589	: 106,792	: 816
1940	: 23,677	: 4,625	: 109,502	: 830
1941	: 24,312	: 4,741	: 115,268	: 865
1942	: 25,081	: 4,740	: 118,884	: 883
1943	: 25,574	: 4,606	: 117,785	: 863
1944	: 25,775	: 4,578	: 117,992	: 855
1945	: 25,329	: 4,797	: 121,504	: 870
1946	: 24,475	: 4,891	: 119,713	: 848
1947 1/	: 23,871	: 5,000	: 119,366	: 829
1937-41 Av.:	: :	: 4,576	: :	: 823
1924-41 Av.:	: :	: 4,401	: :	: 811

1/ Preliminary.

DAIRY: Number of milk cows and heifers on farms January 1

Year	Milk cows (January 1)	Heifers 1 to 2 years old 1/	Heifer calves under 2/	Heifers per 100 cows	Heifer calves per 100 cows	Cows and heifers eliminated in year 3/	Elimination during year per 100 cows on hand Jan. 1
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Thousands	Number
1920-34 Av.	23,050	4,492	4,773	19.5	20.7	4,184	18.1
1937-41 Av.	24,822	5,206	5,786	21.0	23.3	4,873	19.6
1940	24,940	5,525	5,967	22.2	23.9	5,012	20.1
1941	25,453	5,676	6,254	22.3	24.6	4,816	18.9
1942	26,313	5,889	6,635	22.4	23.2	5,064	19.2
1943	27,138	6,067	7,035	22.4	25.9	5,501	20.3
1944	27,704	6,352	7,201	22.9	26.0	6,286	22.7
1945	27,770	6,307	6,772	22.7	24.4	7,382	26.6
1946	26,695	5,803	6,595	21.7	24.7	6,400	24.0
1947	26,098	5,602	6,768	21.5	25.9	6,535	25.0
1948 4/	25,165	5,685	6,485	22.6	25.8		

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk January 1. 2/ Being kept for milk cows January 1. 3/ Number eliminated equals number of cows first of the year plus number of heifers 1 to 2 years old minus number of cows at first of the following year. The number eliminated includes death losses, slaughter, culling, and the net shift in "kept for milk" to beef classification. 4/ Preliminary.

DAIRY: Heifers and heifer calves kept for milk cows per 100 milk cows on hand January 1, by regions, 1937-1941 average, and 1942-47

January 1	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Heifers 1 to 2 years of age							
1937-41 Av.	19.8	20.6	20.4	21.0	21.7	23.4	21.0
1942	20.5	22.6	22.2	22.1	22.6	24.7	22.4
1943	20.1	22.1	22.5	21.8	22.7	25.0	22.4
1944	20.7	22.7	23.0	22.8	23.7	25.6	22.9
1945	21.3	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.5	25.1	22.7
1946	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.0	21.0	24.3	21.7
1947	20.0	21.3	21.9	20.5	21.5	23.5	21.5
1948	21.1	23.1	23.1	21.9	21.8	24.5	22.6
Heifer calves under 1 year							
1937-41 Av.	20.9	23.2	22.6	23.2	24.5	26.3	23.3
1942	21.2	25.5	25.4	24.3	25.8	28.7	23.2
1943	22.3	24.9	26.1	25.8	27.6	29.1	25.9
1944	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.2	27.3	30.3	26.0
1945	20.6	22.9	25.1	24.0	26.0	28.2	24.4
1946	20.4	23.2	25.0	24.6	27.0	28.9	24.7
1947	21.5	24.5	26.5	26.8	28.3	29.0	25.9
1948	21.8	23.4	27.0	25.8	28.6	29.4	25.8

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS TO BE RAISED

Requirements and Market Outlook: In establishing a national goal for the number of young chickens to be raised in 1948 for flock replacement purposes, it is necessary to make certain assumptions as to feed supplies in 1948 and egg requirements in 1949. For the turkey goal it is necessary to make assumptions regarding demand during the year beginning September 1948 and continuing through August 1949.

In considering those two goals, it is assumed that consumer disposable incomes will continue at about the present level during the first half of 1948. During the last half of the year per capita disposable incomes may decline slightly, but probably not enough to affect significantly the demand for poultry and egg products. It is too early to make assumptions about consumer demand in 1949 other than to assume that it will remain about on the same level as in 1948.

The expected supply of red meats is a very important factor to be considered in setting production goals for poultry, and the following assumptions concerning the supply in 1948 and 1949 have been used. The short corn crop and the high foreign demand for feed grains is expected to result in total red meat supplies in 1948 about 10 percent below 1947. If incomes remain at approximately their present level, consumers may seek alternative supplies of protein foods and consequently eggs, chickens and turkeys may be in strong demand.

Meat supplies in 1949 are expected to show still further declines. It is likely that supplies of all red meats in that year will be something more than 10 percent below the estimated 155 pounds being consumed this year - 1947. If these estimates of livestock marketings prove correct, consumer demand for poultry products should at least remain equal to that in 1948, in spite of the possibility of a decrease in disposable incomes.

In view of those assumptions concerning consumer incomes and red meat supplies, it is assumed that domestic demand for eggs in 1948, with producer prices at or slightly above support levels, will amount to about 375 eggs per capita and at about the same level in 1949.

The need for grain for shipment abroad, however, makes it necessary to save grain by reducing the number of hens and pullets on farms to 400 million by January 1, 1948, and by reducing the number of chickens raised in 1948. While these reductions in layers on hand January 1, 1948, and in chickens raised will curtail the supply of eggs available for consumption in 1948 and 1949, it is believed that the disadvantage of reducing the supply of eggs below demand at support levels will be offset by the desirability of saving feed and increasing farm prices to a level which will tend to compensate for the increase in feed prices. Four hundred million hens and pullets on farms January 1, together with non-farm production, should provide consumers with 360-365 eggs per capita during 1948. This level of consumption will be below 1947 but will exceed the 1935-39 average by 20 percent.

Chickens Raised: In view of the previous discussion of probable red meat supplies, the assumed continuation of domestic demand at high levels, and the need for feed conservation, it appears that about 400 million hens and pullets on farms will be desirable as of January 1, 1949. This, plus non-farm production, will provide consumers with at least 365 eggs per person in 1949 as well as necessary quantities for hatching purposes, the armed forces, and normal commercial exports.

In order to have 400 million hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1949, and assuming a normal carry over of one-third of the old hens, it will be necessary for producers to raise about 270 million pullets to maturity. During the last few years, about 2.55 young chickens have been raised for each pullet on hand at the end of the year. At this rate farmers will need to raise 690 million young chickens which is 7 percent fewer than were raised in 1947.

The chickens to be raised in 1948 can, to a large extent, be fed from small grains produced in the same year. Producers should be encouraged to make the fullest possible use of range to supplement grain fed to poultry.

It should be observed that the anticipated requirements in 1949 do not include a supply of eggs for Governmental export to Europe. It is of further interest to note that the increase in rate of lay approximately offsets the increase in the human population of this country.

Demand for Turkeys: The goal of 30,507,000 turkeys to be raised will provide 3.3 pounds per person in 1948, although it is realized that there might be an effective demand for more than this quantity because of the high incomes and an expected smaller supply of the red meats. A higher goal is not being recommended however, because of the expected short supply of feed. The bulk of the feed consumption by turkeys occurs in the latter part of the growing period which will be before the 1948 corn crop becomes available for feeding. The 3.3 pounds of turkey per capita would mean a higher consumption than in any year prior to 1945 but would be 0.9 pounds below the average during the 3-year period, 1945-47. There is a possibility that this supply may be supplemented by a net out-of-storage movement during the year.

Turkeys Raised: The 1948 goal for turkeys raised on the above basis will total 30.5 million head or 12 percent less than the indicated production for 1947. The resulting poundage, 497 million pounds, dressed basis, in addition to providing civilian consumers with 3.4 pounds per capita, would include the requirements for the military services. The 30.5 million head suggested represents a 12 percent reduction in the number indicated as raised in 1947. It is also around 31 percent and 25 percent below the numbers raised in 1945 and 1946, respectively, but just about equal to the 1937-41 average.

Production Goal: State goals are not being developed primarily because no major changes in production levels are being suggested. During the last several years there have been significant shifts in both poultry production and human population. In view of these conditions it is believed that the states should make their own adjustments, keeping in mind the potential market outlets available to them. Giving consideration to potential market outlets is particularly important in those areas which have been dependent during the war years on governmental outlets such as the egg drying plants. The table shows the goals for 1948. No goal is being established for the production of broilers.

	1948 Goal	1947	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	Percent Goal is of		
					:1947	:1937-41	:1942-46
Eggs-Production on farms (Mil.do.)	4,200	4,608	3,255	4,552	91.1	129.0	92.3
Chickens raised on farms 1/ (Thous.)	690,104	742,047	665,430	866,443	93.0	103.7	79.6
Turkeys raised on farms (Thous.)	30,507	34,667	30,636	37,212	88.0	99.6	82.0
Hens & Pullets on farms Jan. 1 (Thous.)	400,000	435,665	376,566	477,714	91.8	106.2	83.7

1/ Excludes commercial broilers.

PRODUCTION GUIDE FOR BROILER INDUSTRY

The Department of Agriculture has not heretofore established goals for commercially raised broilers, and is not doing so for 1948. Commercial broiler production is so flexible that it can be readily adjusted to any change which may occur in either production costs or the demand for meat. The Department wishes, however, to provide as much information as possible to help broiler producers in planning their 1948 program.

Indications are that demand for poultry meat will be stronger in 1948 than in 1947. Red meat supplies are likely to be about 10 percent below 1947. If this occurs, consumers will have available no more than when meat rationing was in effect during the war. It was during this period that poultry consumption reached an all time high of nearly 31 pounds. Consumer purchasing power is expected to continue at about present levels during the first half of 1948 with only a slight decline expected during the last half of the year. This high level of purchasing power together with a reduced supply of red meats indicates a good demand for poultry meat. Feed supplies will be shorter than in 1947 and prices will be higher. It is for this reason that producers should proceed with caution. Producers should have an adequate supply of feed on hand and carefully review both the feed price situation and the supply of poultry and red meats before starting a brood of chicks.

In January 1947 broiler prices fell to low levels as they did in January 1946. This was caused by too many broiler chicks being started some 14 weeks earlier. It is hazardous for producers in a broiler producing area to start more chicks than can be handled by present marketing facilities. Any surplus above this quantity becomes distress poultry and reduces the price of the entire supply. To prevent temporary market gluts with consequent low prices, producers should consider the total number of chicks being started in their own and competing areas and adjust their production to market demands.

HOGS - 1947 FALL PIG CROP 1/

The goal for the 1947 fall pig crop is an increase of 14 percent over 1946 in the number of sows to farrow, and if obtained would result in a fall crop of nearly 35 million pigs. This increase is needed to insure adequate meat supplies in 1948. Beef and veal output in that year may be down considerably, since the present rate of cattle and calf slaughter cannot be maintained after 1947 without causing cattle numbers to be reduced to a level which would be too low in relation to long-time national beef requirements. Assuming average corn yields in 1947, feed supplies are expected to be sufficient to finish out the number of pigs suggested for the 1947 goal and to supply other needs.

The 1947 spring pig crop is expected to total about 53 million head. This number with the fall crop suggested would make a yearly total of about 87.6 million head, or 4.4 million more pigs than the total crop in 1946. This number of pigs and a spring crop in 1948 equal to the 1947 spring crop would provide about 76 million hogs for slaughter in 1948, or 3 million more than in 1947.

Assuming pork yields per hog the same as expected this year, the total increase in pork output in 1948, over 1947 would be about 400 million pounds or 4 percent. This increase would occur in the second and third quarters of the year but probably would be more than offset by a decrease in the output of beef and veal.

If the large slaughter of cattle and calves now expected in 1947 is obtained, cattle numbers by the end of the year will be down to about 78 million head and a further reduction would be undesirable from the standpoint of probable national requirements. To avoid a further decrease in cattle numbers, the combined slaughter of cattle and calves in 1948 should not exceed 32 million head. This level of slaughter would result in a total output of beef and veal about one billion pounds less than now indicated for 1947. While there is no certainty now that cattle and calf slaughter will not exceed 32 million head in 1948, it is expected that the total output of beef and veal will be somewhat less than in 1947. To offset the probable reduction in supplies of beef and veal and assure adequate supplies of all meat for anticipated requirements, a moderate increase in pork production appears warranted.

Probable Meat Supplies in 1948: Total meat production in 1947 is now expected to be about 23.1 billion pounds of which about 22 billion probably will be available for civilian use, equal to about 153 pounds per capita. Requirements for military use and exports probably will not exceed one billion pounds.

Prospective Demand for Meats: During the spring and summer of 1948, when most 1947 fall pigs will be slaughtered and the resulting pork and lard will move into consumption, consumer demand for meat is expected to continue relatively strong although not as strong as the unusually strong current demand. If a decrease in beef and veal supplies occurs by that time and is largely offset by an increase in pork, hog prices would be expected to average lower than current levels. However, unless there is a sharp decrease in consumer buying power, it is not expected that hog prices would decline enough to require support under the Steagall Amendment. If the proposed increase in the fall pig crop is obtained, hog prices would not be expected to decline to as low as 90 percent of parity unless consumer demand for meat falls more than now seems likely.

Prospective Feed Supplies in 1947-48: Assuming average feed grain yields in 1947, on the expected acreage, feed supplies are expected to be ample for 1947-48 feed requirements. The carryover of feed grains at the end of the 1946-47 crop year will be about 50 percent greater than the 10.9 million tons carried over at the end of 1946. Requirements for feeding livestock other than hogs in 1947-48 probably will be less than in the current year and the quantity of feed grains exported probably will be less.

1/ This report prepared May 16, 1947, is included in the 1948 Goal Handbook for information of State Goal Committees and for purpose of record.

HOGS: Sows to Farrow, Fall (June 1 to December 1)
1947 STATE GOALS

State	1947 Goal	Sows Farrowed Fall of					1947 Goal as Percent of	
		1946	1945	1944	1939		1946	1945
		T h o u s a n d s					Percent	
Maine	5	4	6	5	5	125	83	
N. H.	2	2	2	1	2	100	100	
Vt.	2	2	2	2	3	100	100	
Mass.	10	8	10	11	11	125	100	
R. I.	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	
Conn.	4	4	4	2	3	100	100	
N. Y.	24	20	27	22	25	120	89	
N. J.	9	8	9	9	10	112	100	
Pa.	82	71	78	70	82	115	105	
Ohio	385	335	364	360	375	115	106	
Ind.	515	464	494	488	476	111	104	
Ill.	574	499	574	553	502	115	100	
Mich.	84	84	98	109	105	100	86	
Wis.	173	144	175	196	160	120	99	
Minn.	230	192	271	276	230	120	85	
Iowa	726	622	768	771	626	117	94	
Mo.	415	357	397	427	385	116	105	
S. Dak.	52	43	69	62	48	120	75	
Nebr.	142	118	181	170	149	120	78	
Del.	4	4	4	4	4	100	100	
Md.	29	26	29	27	30	112	100	
Va.	84	84	81	74	79	100	104	
W. Va.	29	26	25	21	27	112	116	
N. C.	110	100	94	91	99	110	117	
Ky.	120	120	132	140	150	100	91	
Tenn.	140	126	126	132	146	111	111	
S. C.	89	81	76	58	72	110	117	
Ga.	200	182	172	170	179	110	116	
Fla.	96	87	77	70	70	110	125	
Ala.	125	114	116	100	124	110	108	
Miss.	105	95	87	79	108	110	121	
Ark.	113	98	97	116	130	115	116	
La.	98	89	97	91	117	110	101	
Okla.	97	81	116	130	137	120	84	
Tex.	192	160	205	207	223	120	94	
N. Dak.	17	15	22	20	15	113	77	
Kans.	119	99	140	186	163	120	85	
Mont.	19	17	22	21	18	112	86	
Idaho	17	15	22	48	46	113	77	
Wyo.	8	7	7	8	10	114	114	
Colo.	25	21	29	38	37	119	86	
N. Mex.	6	5	7	10	11	120	86	
Ariz.	2	2	3	5	5	100	67	
Utah	10	8	11	11	13	125	91	
Nev.	2	2	2	2	2	100	100	
Wash.	16	14	20	29	28	114	80	
Oreg.	17	15	20	28	28	113	85	
Calif.	65	54	57	84	88	120	114	
U. S.	5,389	4,725	5,426	5,535	5,352	114	99	

HOGS - 1948 SPRING PIG CROP

Summary: The suggested goal for the 1948 spring pig crop is a crop of 50 million pigs. This would be slightly more than the number of spring pigs produced in 1940 and 1941 but would be about 6 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 14 percent below the 1947 spring pig goal of 58 million head. Assuming a continued strong demand for meat, a considerable increase in hog production is needed to offset, in part at least, an expected reduction in the supply of beef and lamb in 1948 and 1949. However, the reduction in feed supplies caused by unfavorable crop weather in 1947 makes it very unlikely that any increase in hog production could be obtained.

Livestock numbers are now low, both in relation to normal feed production and the prospective demand for meat. The current relationship between livestock and feed grains, in which grains are short, will be reversed following the harvesting of an average or better corn crop, and feed supplies will then be large in relation to livestock numbers. The normal feed production capacity of the country requires maintenance of livestock numbers above the expected 1948 level to insure a well balanced agricultural production. The proposed goal of 50 million pigs in the spring of 1948 would be in line with other production goals for 1948.

Because of anticipated reductions in cattle and sheep slaughter in 1948 and in weights of hogs slaughtered, meat output is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent less than in 1947. A further decrease in cattle slaughter probably will occur in 1949. Hog production, therefore, needs to be maintained at as high level as feed supplies will permit. Since pork output can be adjusted to a considerable extent by varying the weights at which hogs are marketed, downward adjustments in hog production that may be required because of feed scarcity and the uncertainty as to corn production in 1948 should be effected largely by marketing hogs at light weights rather than by reducing the pig crop any more than is considered essential.

A spring pig crop of 50 million pigs in 1948 is considered practical despite the marked reduction in the corn crop. The proposed level can be recommended from a feed standpoint since much of the corn fed to spring pigs produced in 1948 will come from the 1948 corn crop. Corn stocks on October 1, 1947 totaled about 290 million bushels, much above stocks a year earlier. The large carryover of corn, together with the current crop provide a supply of corn of approximately 2,690 million bushels. This, together with other available feed grains, appears adequate to carry the suggested number of pigs until the 1948 corn crop becomes available, since producers are expected to make much greater use of other feed supplies and pastures than usual. With average weather and average acreage of recent years, the 1948 corn crop would total about 3 billion bushels.

The proposed pig crop of 50 million head would require about 8 million sows to farrow spring pigs. This would assume an average of 6.3 pigs saved per litter which compares with 6.1 pigs in 1947 when losses were exceptionally large due primarily to unfavorable weather. The average number of pigs saved per litter for the years 1941-46 is 6.26. There has been a general increase in the number of pigs saved per litter during the past two decades, and it seems reasonable to assume that, with the present high level of hog prices, farmers would make increased efforts to save a larger than usual proportion of the pigs farrowed.

Feed Supplies: Feed supplies will be the principal limiting factor in hog production for 1948, both as to numbers of hogs produced and as to the weights at which hogs are marketed. In comparison with previous recent years the supply of feed concentrates per animal unit this year is low. This means that hog producers will need to adjust their feeding practices so as to make much greater use of pastures, feed to lighter weights, and utilize by-product feeds wherever possible.

With careful use of the feed supply, there should be sufficient feed to carry the spring pig crop until the 1948 corn crop becomes available. When spring pigs are fed to normal weights of approximately 235 pounds, it is calculated that about 45 percent of the total feed consumed by them prior to slaughter is fed before October 1, or before the new corn crop becomes generally available for use. If these pigs are fed to heavier weights and average approximately 250 pounds, only about 40 percent of their required feed is consumed prior to October. This means that more than half of the corn needed to feed out the 1948 spring pig crop will be obtained from the 1948 corn crop. A corn crop in 1948 of at least 3 billion bushels would be more than adequate to feed 50 million spring pigs to average weights in addition to all other expected requirements.

When the size and quality of the corn crop in 1948 are known and other feed supplies can be determined, farmers will be in a position to make decisions as to the weights at which their 1948 spring pigs should be marketed. If feed supplies are short, farmers can market their hogs at light weights, thereby conserving feed. But if supplies are abundant, farmers will be in a position to feed to heavier weights and thus expand meat production at a time when increased output will be greatly needed to fill demand. A reduction of 6 percent in the spring pig crop - all occurring in the Corn Belt - would result in an increase of 2 to 2½ percent in the amount of corn sold off farms in the Corn Belt, while a reduction of 10 percent in the spring pig crop would result in the sale of only about 1 percent more corn off farms in the Corn Belt, and only a part of this increase in corn sold would move into deficit feed areas.

If a 1948 spring pig crop of 50 million head is produced, and hogs from the 1947 pig crop are fed to weights averaging 235 pounds for slaughter in the hog marketing year October 1947 to September 1948, it is estimated that hogs would require about 44 percent of the corn supply fed to livestock and poultry. This would be slightly less than the normal proportion fed during recent years. It would compare with recent lows of 43 percent for the years 1940-41, 1944-45, and 1946-47, and with highs of 50 percent in the years 1942-43 and 1943-44. The amount of corn fed per pig saved would average only about 700 pounds, or 12.5 bushels, which would about equal the average amount fed per pig saved during the five feeding years ending September 30, 1941. It would be possible to restrict the corn fed to hogs to this level by feeding hogs to lighter weights than in recent years and by utilizing available supplies of other feed grains, together with pastures and by-product feeds.

The use of grains in the feeding of meat animals, dairy cows, and poultry has increased substantially during recent years. However, it is estimated that if 50 million spring pigs are produced in 1948, hogs will require only about 37 percent of the total feed grains fed in 1947-48. This is equal to the smallest percentage used for hogs in a recent year (37 percent in 1944-45) and compares with the high of 44 percent in 1943-44 and the recent normal of 40 percent in the years 1939-40, 1941-42, and 1945-46.

The total supply of all feed concentrates available this year is about 15 percent less than the total supply in the 1946-47 feeding year. The proportion of this reduced supply normally used by hogs will be ample to meet hog feeding requirements if hogs are sold at lighter weights and greater use is made of pastures and by-product feeds.

The number of grain consuming animals to be fed from the 1947-48 feed grain supply is smaller than in recent past years, and the supply of all concentrates per animal unit for the year beginning October 1, 1947, is estimated at 1.02 tons. This is about equal to the average of the five years 1937-41 when the corn carryover was progressively increased from a low of 66 million bushels in 1937 to a high of 688 million bushels in 1940. It compares with .95 in 1943, 1.07 in 1944, 1.06 in 1945, and 1.17 in 1946.

These comparisons further emphasize the need for careful use of the corn supply in feeding hogs and the need for greater utilization of other feed concentrates. They indicate, also, that if hog feeding practices are adjusted so as to fully utilize the supply of concentrates other than corn, the total amount of concentrates available should be sufficient to meet all feed requirements.

Hog-Corn Ratio: In reviewing the history of farmers' actions in increasing and decreasing hog production in relation to the hog-corn ratio, it is observed that when this ratio is relatively low during the fall months, as in the fall of 1947, there is usually a reduction in the spring pig crop the following year. From a short-time point of view it may appear logical for farmers to plan decreased hog production when feed prices are high in relation to hog prices. However, action of farmers in producing fewer pigs under such conditions has generally resulted in higher prices for hogs when these spring pigs are ready for market.

The conditions existing this year indicate that farmers generally may be expected to produce fewer spring pigs in 1948 because of the prospective low hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season this fall and winter, the high price of corn and the reduced corn crop. Such action, however, would result in further reducing the meat supply in 1948-49. The prospects for more normal feed supplies in 1948-49, along with the high demand for the smaller supply of meat in prospect should be used as the basis for plans for 1948 hog production.

Total Meat Supplies and Requirements: Meat production in 1948, when about one-half of the 1948 spring pig crop will be marketed, is expected to total about 21 billion pounds, as compared with approximately 23 billion pounds produced in 1947. The 1948 supply would include about 700 million pounds of lamb and mutton, 10.8 billion pounds of beef and veal, and 9.8 billion pounds of pork. Exports and shipments to territories in 1948 are assumed to exceed imports slightly but probably will be less than in 1947. On the assumption that no substantial supplies of meat will be used for foreign relief feeding, requirements for military purposes, exports and shipments in the years 1948 and 1949 are estimated at not to exceed 1 billion pounds annually.

On this basis and assuming that imports total 200 million pounds, a net total of about 20.5 billion pounds, or 143 pounds per capita, will be available for U. S. civilians. This compares with about 155 pounds in 1947 and 153 pounds for the recent highs of 1944 and 1946. These figures are all substantially above the consumption level for the prewar years 1937-41, averaging 133.4 pounds per capita, and compare with 142 pounds in 1940 and 1941.

Although per capita meat consumption in 1947 was near the greatest of record, retail meat prices were in excess of all previous levels and reflected livestock prices far above parity. Even if the level of consumer income in 1948-49 should decrease by as much as 10 percent, it is believed that consumers would buy the supply of meat expected to be available for their use (20.5 billion pounds, equivalent to 143 pounds per capita) at prices not much below current levels.

Lard Situation: Prospective requirements for lard are not an important factor in determining the goal for the 1948 spring pig crop, since lard is primarily a residual joint product in the production of pork and the amount produced is determined in considerable part by the relationship of lard prices to pork prices, as well as by the number and average weights of hogs slaughtered. The size of the spring pig crop, therefore, would not necessarily be a major determinant of lard production in 1948-49. The marketing of hogs at lighter weights should result in somewhat smaller lard production. With the trend in meat production downward during the next two years while total production of fats and oils is being well maintained, or trending upward, increasing the output of pork is relatively more desirable than increasing the supply of lard.

Support Prices: Under the terms of the Steagall Amendment hog prices must be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1948. The heavy run of the spring pig crop to market, which is normally accompanied by a drop in hog prices, usually begins in November and continues through December and into January of the next year. Any price supports which might be required for the 1948 spring pig crop would be needed most likely in November and December of 1948. However, with the seasonal variations established in the hog support price, the possibility that support action would be needed at that time is rather remote.

The farm price of hogs during most of 1947 averaged about 145 percent of parity. No marked changes in hog prices other than seasonal variations are foreseen. Even with a 10 percent decrease in general purchasing power it would not appear that hog prices in 1948 would fall to the parity level. This belief is strengthened by the indications of a decrease in the beef supply; hence, even though hogs are produced in increasing numbers and consumer income declines moderately, the reduced meat supply should keep the price of hogs well above the support level throughout the season of marketing the 1948 spring pig crop.

Marketing Facilities: Marketing facilities for hogs have not been taxed to the point where severe congestion occurred since the marketing of the heavy spring pig crop in the winter and spring of 1943-44. The marketing of spring pigs produced under the proposed goal for 1948 should not encounter difficulties with respect to the field of market facilities. Transportation facilities should be somewhat more adequate a year hence.

Labor and Production Capacity: Although the labor supply required to care for the 1948 spring pig crop is not expected to be generally critical, it may be a factor in curtailing hog production in individual instances. Where competent labor is available, farmers should be able to care for the proposed spring pig crop without much difficulty, but on farms where the available labor is incompetent or inexperienced, farmers may hesitate to maintain hog numbers because of the extra risk involved. Throughout the country the general labor situation in 1948 should show improvement over that of 1947, and it should not prevent the attainment of the proposed pig crop goal.

It is expected that little difficulty will be involved in meeting the spring pig goal from the standpoint of production capacity and production facilities. In no State does the goal for 1948 exceed previous production records, and in all States where hog production is most important, the 1948 spring pig crop goal is considerably below the levels reached in 1942, 1943, or 1944.

Table 1

Livestock and Feed-Grain-Consuming Animal
Units, 1945-48 and Feed Supply for Crop Year
Beginning October 1, 1944-47

Item	Unit	1945	1946	1947 ^{1/}	1948 ^{2/}
Number:					
Milk cows, Jan. 1	Mil. Head	27.8	26.7	26.1	25.2
Cattle on feed, Jan. 1	"	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.8
All other cattle, Jan. 1	"	53.4	51.5	50.8	49.6
All cattle and calves	"	85.6	82.4	81.2	78.6
Sheep, Jan. 1	"	46.5	42.4	37.8	35.3
Horses and Mules, Jan. 1	"	12.0	11.1	10.0	9.2
Hogs, Jan. 1	"	59.3	61.3	56.9	55.0
Pig crop, spring	"	52.2	52.4	52.8	50.03 ^{3/}
fall	"	34.6	30.5	31.4	32.0
following spring	"	52.4	52.8	50.03 ^{3/}	
Chickens, Jan. 1	"	516.5	530.2	474.4	463.0
Hens & pullets, Jan. 1	"	473.9	474.2	435.7	427.9
Chickens raised	"	914.8	739.7	740.0	650.0
Broilers produced	"	345.6	274.2	283.0	280.0
Turkeys produced	"	44.2	40.4	35.0	35.0
Animal Units:					
Feed-grain-consuming (including chickens) 4/	Mil. Units	147.6	146.6	138.0	133.0
Feed Supply:					
		1944	1945	1946 ^{1/}	1947
Corn crop	Mil. Bu.	3,088.1	2,880.9	3,250.0	2,401.05 ^{3/}
Corn supply	"	3,319.1	3,196.2	3,422.9	2,690.35 ^{3/}
Total supply of concentrates	Mil. Tons	158.4	155.5	161.1	136.45 ^{3/}
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit	Tons	1.07	1.06	1.17	1.025 ^{3/}

1/ Preliminary

2/ Forecast

3/ Goal

4/ Grain-consuming animal units weighted as follows: Milk cows 1.00, other cattle 0.51, hogs 0.87, sheep 0.04, horses and mules 1.14, chickens 0.045.

5/ Based on September 1, 1947, indications.

Table 2

Consumption of Corn and Other Grain by Hogs and by all Livestock and Poultry, 1939 to 1948
(Crop Year Beginning October 1)

Item	Unit	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Indicated 1946-47	Forecast 1947-48
Corn:										
Corn fed to hogs	Mil. bu.	1,069.5	980.0	1,135.3	1,447.6	1,423.0	1,165.2	1,322.9	1,210.	1,058.
Total supply of corn fed	"	2,242.9	2,271.4	2,509.4	2,915.7	2,873.9	2,724.4	2,767.7	2,705.7	2,370.
% of supply fed going to hogs	Percent	48	43	45	50	50	43	48	45	45
Hogs fed 1/	1,000 hd.	85,438	79,786	90,503	111,024	112,909	85,114	86,961	83,135	83,650 2/
Corn fed per pig saved	Bushels	12.5	12.3	12.5	13.0	12.6	13.7	15.2	14.6	13.0
Average Live weight per hog 3/	lbs.	234	238	243	256	245	257	260	258	240
Feed grains:										
Supply of feed grains fed to hogs	1,000 tons	35,654	34,754	40,652	53,948	52,748	41,181	45,965	39,350	34,551
Total supply of feed grains fed 4/	"	88,055	92,292	102,322	124,137	120,634	110,190	116,017	100,123	90,100
% of total supply fed to hogs	Percent	40	38	40	43	44	37	40	39	38
Feed grains fed per hog	Tons	.417	.436	.449	.486	.467	.484	.529	.473	.425

Source: Compiled from publications and records of Livestock Branch, PMA and Bureau of Agricultural Economics

1/ The equivalent of the number of pigs saved without allowing for death losses of hogs.

2/ Spring pig goal of 50,000,000 pigs assumed.

3/ Federally inspected slaughter.

4/ Includes corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley plus wheat, rye, and other grains fed.

Table 3.

Relation of Hog-Corn Price Ratio during Breeding Season, September-December to Increase and Decrease in Sows Farrowing Spring Pig Crop and Increase and Decrease in Following Year in Average Dec.-Feb. Farm Price of Hogs, 1924-47

Year	Hog-Corn Price Ratio		Sows Farrowed		In Sows for Spring		Increase or Decrease		Increase or Decrease	
	September-December 1/	North	Next Spring	Number	Thousands	Farrow	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Following Year
	U. S.	Central States	Number	Thousands	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
1938	17.2	18.9	8,692	1,897	27.9	- 2.03	-	28.8		
1942	17.2	18.4	12,174	2,490	25.7	- 1.16	-	8.3		
1926	16.6	17.5	9,754	706	27.8	- 3.29	-	29.8		
1941	15.5	16.3	9,684	1,924	24.8	- 3.04	-	27.8		
1937	15.3	16.7	6,795	618	10.0	- .62	-	8.1		
1946	14.8	15.6	8,649	540	6.7	- 1.43	-	6.2		
1935	14.7	15.8	6,954	1,487	27.2	- .21	-	2.3		
1932	14.2	17.4	9,122	312	3.5	- .50	-	18.5		
1925	13.5	15.3	9,048	714	8.6	- .05	-	.5		
1945	12.7	13.6	8,109	189	2.3	- 8.63	-	60.9		
1943	12.5	13.5	9,246	2,928	24.1	- .90	-	7.0		
1944	12.3	13.4	8,298	968	10.3	- .44	-	3.2		
1939	12.1	13.3	8,247	445	5.1	- 1.76	-	35.0		
1931	12.0	13.0	8,810	159	1.8	- .83	-	23.5		
1927	11.2	11.7	9,301	453	4.6	- .59	-	7.6		
1928	11.2	12.2	8,854	447	4.8	- .61	-	7.3		
1930	11.2	12.3	8,969	691	8.4	- 3.59	-	50.4		
1929	10.3	10.9	8,278	576	6.5	- 1.84	-	20.5		
1940	10.0	10.6	7,760	487	5.9	- 4.16	-	61.3		
1936	9.4	9.4	6,177	777	11.2	- 1.70	-	18.1		
1933	8.6	10.2	6,825	2,297	24.2	- 3.30	-	103.1		
1924	8.3	8.7	8,334	1,465	14.9	- 2.02	-	22.2		
1934	6.8	7.0	5,467	1,358	19.9	- 2.67	-	41.1		

1/ Based on prices received by farmers.

Table 4

UNITED STATES: Total Annual Meat Production and Civilian Consumption
1941-46 and Forecast 1947-48

Item	Unit	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<u>Production</u>									
Beef	Bil. Lbs.	8.1	8.8	8.6	9.1	10.3	9.4	10.4	9.3
Veal	"	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Lamb & Mutton	"	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8	.7
Pork	"	9.5	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.7	11.2	10.5	9.6
Total	"	19.6	21.9	24.5	25.2	23.7	23.0	23.3	21.1
<u>Consumption</u>									
Non-civilian	"	1.1	3.7	5.7	6.0	5.1	1.9	1.0	.8
Civilian	"	18.8	18.4	17.9	19.7	18.7	21.2	22.3	20.5
Civilian per capita 1/	Lbs.	142	139	139	153	144	153	156	143

1/ Based on estimated number of persons eating out of civilian supply.

Table 5. HOG BALANCE SHEET, 1942-46 AND FORECAST 1947-48

NUMBER ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, ANIMAL SLAUGHTER AND PORK
PRODUCTION WITH RELATED DATA

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 ¹
	<u>Million Head</u>						
<u>Supplies</u>							
On Farms January 1							
Fall Pig Crop	31.1	38.4	42.3	27.2	30.0	26.8	27.3
Spring Pig Crop	18.8	22.2	30.6	22.9	21.9	20.5	19.1
Other Hogs	10.7	13.3	10.8	9.2	9.4	9.6	8.7
Total	60.6	73.9	83.7	59.3	61.3	56.9	55.0
Pig Crop Produced							
Spring	61.1	74.2	55.8	52.2	52.4	52.8	50.0
Fall	43.8	47.6	30.9	34.6	30.5	31.4	32.0
Total	104.9	121.8	86.7	86.8	82.9	84.1	82.0
Total Supply	165.5	195.7	170.4	146.1	144.2	141.0	137.0
<u>Disappearance</u>							
Slaughter							
Fed. Insp.	53.9	63.4	69.0	41.0	44.4	49.1	44.5
Non-Insp.	24.6	31.8	29.1	30.9	31.8	26.4	25.3
Total	78.5	95.2	98.1	71.9	76.2	75.5	69.8
Other Disappearance	13.1	16.8	13.0	12.9	11.1	10.5	9.6
Total Disappearance	91.6	112.0	111.1	84.8	87.3	86.0	79.4
On Farms end of Year	73.9	83.7	59.3	61.3	56.9	55.0	57.6
<u>Percent of Supply</u>							
			<u>Percent</u>				
Slaughtered	47.4	48.6	57.6	49.2	52.8	53.5	51.0
Fed. Insp.	32.6	32.4	40.5	28.1	30.8	34.8	32.5
Non-Insp.	14.8	16.2	17.1	21.1	22.0	18.7	18.5
Other Disappearance	7.9	8.6	7.6	8.8	7.7	7.4	7.0
On Farms end of year	44.7	42.8	34.8	42.0	39.5	39.0	42.0
<u>Pork Production</u>							
			<u>Pounds</u>				
Avg. Live Wt. Insp. Sl.	245	254	244	265	255	258	245
Pork Yield per Hog	139	143	136	149	147	139	138
<u>Billion Pounds</u>							
Total Pork Production	10.9	13.6	13.3	10.7	11.2	10.5	9.6

^{1/} Based on goal for spring pig crop and assumed fall pig crop.

Because of rounding the addition of items do not always agree with totals shown.

Table 6. HOGS: Sows to Farrow, Spring (December 1 to June 1)
1948 STATE GOALS

State	Sows Farrowing Spring of:					1948 Goal as Percent of:			
	1948			1937-41	1942-46		1937-41	1942-46	
	Goal	1947	1946	Av.	Av.	1947	1946	Av.	Av.
	Thousands					Percent			
Maine	6	6	5	6	6	100	120	100	100
N. H.	2	2	2	2	3	100	100	100	67
Vt.	4	4	3	3	3	100	133	133	133
Mass.	13	13	13	14	14	100	100	93	93
R. I.	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100
Conn.	4	4	5	2	6	100	80	200	67
N. Y.	32	32	27	28	36	100	119	114	89
N. J.	14	14	12	13	15	100	117	108	93
Pa.	81	81	76	71	87	100	107	114	93
Ohio	372	428	400	385	449	87	93	97	83
Ind.	523	570	528	500	579	92	99	105	90
Ill.	827	909	834	720	917	91	99	115	90
Mich.	101	110	117	115	134	92	86	88	75
Wis.	295	296	290	296	346	100	102	100	85
Minn.	638	694	609	642	754	92	105	99	85
Iowa	1,609	1,962	1,768	1,594	2,006	82	91	101	80
Mo.	409	481	413	376	509	85	98	109	80
N. Dak.	103	108	120	99	174	95	86	104	59
S. Dak.	381	364	337	225	378	105	113	169	101
Nebr.	446	487	459	326	538	92	97	137	83
Kans.	169	170	165	154	233	99	102	110	73
Del.	3	3	3	3	4	100	100	100	75
Md.	30	30	27	25	30	100	111	120	100
Va.	84	84	82	75	92	100	102	112	91
W. Va.	29	24	23	23	26	121	126	126	112
N. C.	134	134	126	114	138	100	106	118	97
S. C.	90	90	80	67	84	100	112	134	107
Ga.	225	197	195	190	221	114	115	118	102
Fla.	105	105	103	83	108	100	102	127	97
Ky.	155	155	134	138	170	100	116	112	91
Tenn.	133	133	129	139	164	100	103	96	81
Ala.	115	115	120	117	133	100	96	98	86
Miss.	103	103	111	105	123	100	93	98	84
Ark.	109	109	116	136	137	100	94	80	80
La.	112	112	122	126	131	100	92	89	85
Okla.	90	90	99	112	137	100	91	80	66
Texas	186	186	196	197	261	100	95	94	71
Mont.	32	25	29	22	44	100	86	114	57
Idaho	26	26	28	54	51	100	93	48	51
Wyo.	12	12	11	10	14	100	109	120	86
Colo.	37	37	40	37	58	100	92	100	64
N. Mex.	9	9	11	10	14	100	82	90	64
Ariz.	3	3	3	5	5	100	100	60	60
Utah	12	12	13	14	18	100	92	86	67
Nev.	3	3	3	3	4	100	100	100	75
Wash.	22	21	24	35	36	105	92	63	61
Oreg.	25	25	26	37	34	100	96	68	74
Calif.	70	70	66	85	77	100	106	82	91
U. S.	7,984	8,649	8,109	7,534	9,502	92	93	106	84

BEEF CATTLE

Summary: The suggested 1948 cattle slaughter goal is for a slaughter of 32 million cattle and calves, which would be 11 percent less than the total of nearly 36 million slaughtered in 1947. A slaughter of 32 million head probably would result in a further reduction in cattle numbers of about one half million head by the end of 1948 as compared with the reduction of nearly 3 million in 1947. It would produce about 10.8 billion pounds of beef and veal, or about 10 percent less than the 12 billion pounds produced during 1947.

Although a slaughter of 32 million cattle and calves in 1948 would result in a continuation of the decline in cattle numbers that began in 1945 and probably bring the total down to about 78 million head by the end of that year, it is recommended in order that total meat supplies may not be curtailed too sharply at a time when both demand and requirements are unusually great. The high level of meat production in the last four years has been attained in considerable part by slaughtering more cattle and sheep than were produced in those years, thus causing numbers of both to decrease from the peak levels reached during the war period. Since this relationship of slaughter exceeding production cannot be long continued, consideration needs to be given to adjustments which will ultimately check the downward trend in numbers, and in the long-run maintain the maximum desirable output of meat obtainable with the resources and facilities available at fair prices for producers and consumers.

Producers should make special effort to prevent too large a reduction in the number of cows and heifers kept because of the need for maintaining the breeding herd for adequate beef production in later years. Specific number goals by States are not needed, but producers throughout the country should practice culling to eliminate inferior kinds and poor breeders.

Slaughter Goal: The slaughter goal suggested for 1948 calls for the slaughter of 32 million cattle and calves. This number, with average death losses, would be slightly in excess of the probable calf crop plus expected imports of cattle and calves. Consequently, it would result in a continuation through the fourth successive year of the reduction in the number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches which began in 1945. The contemplated reduction of possibly one half million head would bring numbers by the end of 1948 to about 78 million head as compared with 78.6 million on hand at the beginning of the year and slightly more than 81 million at the start of 1947.

Over the long period the number of cattle and calves available for slaughter is determined by the number of calves produced and the number of cattle and calves imported. During the 12 years prior to 1947, yearly net imports averaged 543,000 head, practically all of which came from Canada and Mexico - the latter country furnishing the larger number. Imports are now barred from Mexico because of foot and mouth disease in that country, and Canada permits only a small number of dairy cattle to be exported. Hence, total imports at present are down to a level of only about 75,000 head yearly and are an insignificant item in the total cattle supply. Most of the imports were normally stocker and feeder type cattle and calves from northern Mexico which, after further growth and fattening, made up part of the beef supply some months to a year or more after they crossed the border into the United States. Their absence from the United States cattle supply will therefore be reflected in less beef than would otherwise be available for consumption in this country during the next few years.

During the 12 years, 1935-46, the yearly calf crop averaged about 82 percent of the number of all cows and heifers, two years old and over, on farms at the beginning of the year. During that period the breeding herd ranged between 35 and 44 million head. The total at the beginning of 1947 was 42.6 million and in 1948 it was 41.2 million.

Approximately 20 percent of the calf crop consists of heifer calves retained for future milk cows. Normally 30 to 35 percent of the crop is slaughtered as calves, and apparently about 10 percent disappear as death losses. The remaining 35 to 40 percent is retained for replacements in the beef breeding herd and for the production of steers and heifers for slaughter.

Records for the years 1924-46 show that when the yearly slaughter of cattle and calves exceeds 88 to 90 percent of the yearly calf crop, cattle numbers decrease, and when it is less than this percentage they increase. A change of approximately 2.25 points in this percentage usually results in about a one percent change in total cattle numbers.

Table 1 - Cattle Balance Sheet - 1945-47, and as Projected for 1948-52
(1,000 head)

Year	Cattle Numbers Jan. 1	Net Imports	Calf Crop	Total Supply	Slaughter C & C	Other Disap- pearance	Total Dis- posals	Breeding Herd Jan. 1
1945	85,573	492	35,176	121,241	35,336	3,471	38,807	44,226
1946	82,434	515	34,489	117,438	31,992	4,239	36,231	43,014
1947	81,207	74	36,182 ^{1/}	117,463	35,814	3,085	38,899	42,567
1948	78,564	701 ^{2/}	34,618	113,252	32,000 ^{3/}	3,205 ^{4/}	35,205	41,212
1949	78,047	70	34,440	112,557	32,000	3,185	35,185	41,000 ^{5/}
1950	77,372	70	34,020	111,462	32,000	3,154	35,154	40,500
1951	76,308	70	33,972	110,350	30,000	3,123	33,123	40,400
1952	77,227							

- ^{1/} Assuming little change in import restrictions.
- ^{2/} Assuming 85 percent calf crop in 1947 and 84 percent in subsequent years.
- ^{3/} Assuming level of slaughter shown.
- ^{4/} Assuming the rate of disappearance equal to 5-year average.
- ^{5/} Assuming change in breeding herd in about normal proportion to change in total numbers.

Assuming a calf crop in 1948 of 82 percent, the long-time average, it would total 33.8 million calves but with a crop of 85 per cent the total would be about 35 million calves. Assuming average percentage death losses, disappearance from deaths would be about 3.2 million head. These deaths together with a slaughter of 32 million, the suggested goal, would make a total disposal of 35.2 million head, or about 0.2 million more than a calf crop of 85 percent and 1.4 million more than a calf crop of 82 percent. If cattle numbers were to be held unchanged during 1948, and the calf crop was only average, slaughter would need to be reduced to about 30.5 million head. This would be a reduction of nearly 15 percent from the slaughter in 1947, and is too great a readjustment to be expected. It also would be undesirable in view of the current high level of demand for meat and the prospective reduction in pork output in 1948.

A slaughter of 32 million cattle and calves would produce about 10.8 billion pounds of beef and veal, which would be about 50 percent of the total meat production expected in 1948. This beef and veal output would be about 10 percent less than the 12 billion pounds produced during 1947 when beef and veal totaled about 52 percent of the total meat output. In 1945 beef and veal consisted of 51 percent and in 1946 47 percent of the total meat production.

Long-Time Prospects: In planning their operations for future years cattlemen need to give consideration to bringing slaughter and production more nearly in

balance in 1949 to check the downward trend in cattle numbers and insure a larger output of beef in later years for the increased population in prospect. This will necessitate reducing total yearly slaughter to a level of 29 to 30 million head, and then holding it near that level for three or four years so that numbers can be increased until a higher level of slaughter can be maintained without reducing numbers. In the late twenties when a similar situation prevailed, four years were required to rebuild cattle herds sufficiently to maintain a higher level of slaughter. In the late thirties the time required was three years.

If the period of slaughter readjustment and breeding herd expansion should begin in 1949, it would mean that the supply of beef and veal for consumption would continue relatively small until about 1953 - a situation much like that which prevailed during the four years, 1928-31. Unless pork production is materially expanded during that period, the total supply of meat available for consumption would be considerably smaller than in recent years and per capita consumption would not be much above the low levels of 1928-39 when the average for that period was 130 pounds.

The present cattle cycle is now in the fourth year of its downward phase which began in 1945. The downward phase in the cycle following the first world war extended over a period of 10 years but was longer than average because of certain conditions existing then which are not now present. The downward phase of the cycle in the mid-thirties lasted only four years but was shortened by reason of the great liquidation in the drought years of 1934 and 1936. The unusually large slaughter in 1945 and 1947 tends to make the present downward phase much like that of the previous cycle which was shortened by conditions resulting from the droughts. The downward phase of the present cycle, therefore, might not extend more than four to five years and may end by the beginning of 1950. When it does end and cattlemen start holding back cattle to increase numbers, this will result in relatively small supplies of cattle for slaughter for three to four years.

Breeding Herd Goal: The number of cows and heifers two years old and over at the beginning of 1948, including those kept for milk, was 3 million less than three years earlier when numbers were at an all-time peak, and were about the same as at the beginning of 1943. Most of the decrease has been in cows and heifers kept for milk, the source of most of the veal supply.

The rapidity with which cattle numbers can be expanded after 1948 or 1949, when a cattle expansion program probably will need to be started, will depend in large part on the number of breeding animals then on hand. Producers, therefore, should make special effort in 1948 to prevent too large a reduction in cows and heifers. They should, however, thoroughly cull their herds so as to eliminate the inferior kinds and poor breeders, thus making it possible, when expansion begins, to speed up the rate of output and to produce cattle of better quality.

Since this practice can be applied to good advantage throughout the country, there is no need for establishing specific number goals for each State. The present unusually high level of cattle prices and strong demand for meat affords producers an unusually good opportunity to market animals culled from herds and those least desirable for breeding purposes.

Support Prices, Marketing Facilities, Labor and Production Capacity: There is no legal requirement providing for the support of cattle prices during the Steagall period. The level of demand and the supply of meat indicate that prices for cattle will continue substantially above parity during 1948. If demand continues to be strong, beef cattle prices probably will remain above parity price for several years until cattle numbers and slaughter can again be brought up to the levels of recent years.

Marketing facilities and the labor supply do not appear to be limiting factors in reaching the 1948 cattle goals. Production capacity for beef cattle is considered to be substantially above the level required to attain the 1948 cattle goals, and the carrying capacity of ranges and pastures during 1948 will substantially above the level required to attain the 1948 cattle goals, and the carrying capacity of ranges and pastures during 1948 will substantially exceed the number of cattle on hand if weather conditions are normal.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Balance Sheet 1943-46 and Forecast 1947-48
Number on Farms Jan. 1, Imports, Calf Crop, and Slaughter with Comparisons

Item	: 1943	: 1944	: 1945	: 1946	: 1947	: 1948
-- (Million Head) --						
Milk animals on farms Jan. 1						
Cows 2 years old and over	27.1	27.7	27.8	26.7	26.1	25.2
Heifers 1-2 years	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7
Heifer calves	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5
Total milk stock	40.2	41.3	40.8	39.1	38.5	37.4
Other Cattle on farms Jan. 1						
Cows 2 years old and over	14.0	15.5	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.0
Heifers 1-2 years	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6
Steers 1 year and over	7.4	7.8	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.8
Bulls 1 year and over	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other calves	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.0
Total other cattle (beef)	41.0	44.1	44.7	43.3	42.7	41.2
Total all cows	41.1	43.2	44.2	43.0	42.6	41.2
Grand total all cattle	81.2	85.3	85.6	82.4	81.2	78.6
Percentage calf crop	84.6	85.7	79.5	80.2	85.0	84.0
Calf crop	34.8	37.0	35.2	34.5	36.2	34.6
Imports of cattle & calves	.6	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Into sight	35.4	37.3	35.7	35.0	36.3	34.7
Total supply cattle & calves	116.6	122.7	121.2	117.4	117.5	113.3
Disappearance						
Slaughter						
Cattle-Federally inspected	11.7	14.0	14.5	11.4		
Non-inspected	6.1	5.9	7.2	8.4		
Total	17.8	19.8	21.7	19.8	22.2	20.0
Calves-Federally inspected	5.2	7.8	7.0	5.8		
Non-inspected	4.7	6.5	6.6	6.3		
Total	9.9	14.2	13.6	12.2	13.6	12.0
Total slaughter	27.8	34.1	35.3	32.0	35.8	32.0
Other disappearance	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.4	3.1	3.2
Total disappearance	31.3	37.1	38.8	36.4	38.9	35.2
Number end of year	85.3	85.6	82.4	81.2	78.6	78.0
Change from previous year	-4.1	-0.3	-3.2	-1.2	-2.6	-0.6

NOTE: Because of rounding, the addition of items does not always agree with the totals shown.

STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS

Summary: The 1948 goal for stock sheep and lambs is for numbers at the end of the year to be about equal to the 30.5 million on hand at the beginning of the year. This total is 1.6 million less than the number on hand at the beginning of 1947 and about 18.8 million less than six years earlier when numbers were near an all-time peak. The decrease since 1942 is the greatest of record, and the number of stock sheep is now the smallest since the keeping of records began in 1867, and is about two million less than in 1923, the previous low point.

The comparatively small decrease in numbers in 1947, following 4 previous years of very large reduction, together with the increase in ewe lambs in several States, suggests that the downward trend in numbers is nearly ended and that during 1948 or 1949 there will be a tendency for sheep numbers to stabilize and probably begin to expand moderately. If this occurs, the pattern would be similar to that of 25 years earlier when a short period of severe liquidation was followed by several years of favorable prices for sheep and wool and a relatively long period of expanding sheep numbers. In the current period, the outlook for lamb prices appears favorable but the prospects for wool prices are relatively less favorable. Since adjustments in stock sheep numbers in 1948 will be governed largely by conditions confronting individual producers, no specific number goals by States are suggested.

The 23.8 million breeding ewes on hand at the beginning of 1948, with an average percentage lamb crop, would produce about 20.9 million lambs. (See Table 1) This number of lambs would permit a yearly slaughter of about 15.9 million sheep and lambs, while holding stock sheep numbers unchanged at about 30.5 million head. Lamb and mutton production from this slaughter would total about 670 million pounds, or about 17 percent less than the 1947 output, and would be equivalent to 4.6 pounds per capita. This compares with an average per capita consumption of 5.4 pounds in the twenties when sheep numbers were small and 6.7 pounds in the thirties when they were large.

Regional Shifts and Future Trends: Long-time variations in stock sheep numbers have been relatively much greater by regions than for the country as a whole. (See Table 2) The area east of the Mississippi River, which 80 years ago had more than three-fourths of the total sheep in the country, now has less than one-sixth, and its present number is equivalent to only a small percentage of the 34 million head it maintained then. In the west North Central States numbers have fluctuated more frequently than elsewhere, but within a relatively narrow range compared with other areas.

In Texas and the Pacific and Western Mountain States, where 68 percent of the country's total stock sheep are now located, there have been two major peaks in sheep numbers since 1867. The first of these peaks came at widely different times in these three areas. The first high point in the Pacific Coast area was reached in 1877, but numbers there have not since reached that level again. Present numbers in that area are the smallest of the 81-year period for which records are available. In the Western Mountain States the first high point was reached in 1909, but that level of numbers has not since been regained, and the present level is less than half as great. The lower, second peak was reached in 1931 in both Pacific Coast and Western Mountain areas. In Texas the first high point in numbers occurred in 1885, but after a 20-year decline numbers again increased over a very long period to a much higher second peak, reached in 1943. Although numbers in Texas have since decreased considerably, they are larger than when the first peak occurred 63 years earlier.

The regional distribution of sheep flocks is now considerably different from that prevailing when numbers were at the low point in 1923. The North Atlantic States have only 45 percent as many sheep as they did then; the South Atlantic group is down 38 percent and the far Western States 29 percent. Texas, the

leading sheep State, is up 117 percent and has about 25 percent of the total stock sheep in the United States as contrasted with less than 11 percent in 1923. Texas sheep numbers reached their peak at the beginning of 1943 and have since been reduced 28 percent. Missouri numbers show an increase of 37 percent over 1923.

Stock sheep numbers other than in Texas declined from about 41 million in 1931 to 23 million at the beginning of this year, a reduction of 44 percent. Most of this decrease occurred since the beginning of 1942.

The future trend in sheep numbers will depend on what happens with respect to sheep production in Texas and the Western Range States. In Texas sheep are raised mostly in pastures enclosed with woven wire fencing, which eliminates the need for herders usually required under open range conditions. Much of the land used in Texas for sheep is better adapted for these animals than for cattle or other agricultural enterprises, and in the last two decades there was a marked expansion of sheep raising into areas of that State formerly used mostly for cattle. Although the relationship of sheep and lamb prices to cattle prices is now less favorable to sheep raising than it was when sheep production expanded sharply in Texas, it does not appear that cattle are likely to replace sheep to any large extent in most of the area now used primarily for sheep raising. Prolonged drought conditions there, however, would most likely cause a further considerable decrease in sheep numbers and retard any tendency to expand production.

The number of stock sheep other than in Texas is 21 percent less than the low point reached in 1923. In most of the farm flock States, especially the States east of the Mississippi River, future expansion probably will be relatively moderate as there is likely to be an increasing tendency in those States to utilize the pasture resources for cattle.

In the Western Range States, where 43 percent of the total stock sheep are located, the marked reduction in sheep numbers since 1942 resulted primarily because of greater increases in operating costs in relation to returns than in other enterprises, such as cattle production, and because of the difficulty of getting and keeping competent herders. Numbers in these States at the beginning of 1948 were 29 percent less than the low point reached in 1923, but they included 14 percent more ewe lambs than a year earlier and were the only group of States to show an increase in ewe lambs retained. A large part of the area in these States ordinarily is more suitable for sheep than cattle, but generally favorable weather during most of the last decade improved the grazing resources there sufficiently to make it possible for cattle to compete more effectively with sheep - especially while price relationships tended to favor cattle. With more normal weather conditions over the long period there probably will be a tendency to shift back to sheep provided competent herders become more readily available, but any expansion that occurs probably will be moderate.

Outlook for the Sheep Industry: From a long-time standpoint the outlook should be considered sufficiently favorable to justify a small expansion in sheep numbers in the next few years, primarily on the basis of a strong demand for lamb in relation to the current small supply. The outlook for wool, of course, must be considered but in most areas, particularly those other than Texas, the demand for lamb would have to provide the primary incentive for encouraging an expansion in sheep numbers.

Supplies of all meats in 1948 and 1949 will be somewhat smaller than in 1947, and unless hog production is increased considerably there will be a further reduction in total meat output in the period 1950-53. Supplies of beef and veal in that period will be considerably smaller than in recent years. Supplies of lamb now represent a considerably smaller than average proportion of the total meat supply. With small numbers of lambs available for market during the next few years, lamb prices may be expected to compare favorably with prices of other meat animals.

Price Support: Price support for wool has now been provided through Congressional action at a level of 42 cents per grease pound through the period ending December 31, 1948. There is no guarantee of support for wool subsequent to that date.

Price support for lambs ended July 1, 1946, when the subsidy provided for feeding lambs was withdrawn. Prices of lambs have been substantially above parity during 1947, and it is expected that they will continue considerably above parity during 1948. No legal provision requiring support for lamb or sheep prices exists. The level of demand and smaller supply of meat expected in 1948 should provide prices for lambs considerably above parity, but prices for sheep may be somewhat less than parity.

Labor, Marketing Facilities and Production Capacity: The labor supply has been one of the major factors contributing to the decline in sheep numbers during recent years, especially in the Western Range States. Not only have labor costs been relatively high but competent herders have been comparatively scarce. This situation may be expected to continue during 1948 although it probably will not be such an adverse factor as during 1946 and 1947. Marketing facilities will be more than adequate to provide for the proposed goal and unless drought conditions occur the grazing resources available should be more than adequate in 1948 to carry the number of sheep recommended.

Table 1.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Balance Sheet, 1941-46 and Forecast 1947-48
Number on Farms January 1, Annual Slaughter and Lamb and Mutton Production
With Related Data

Item	Unit	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
<u>Breeding Flock</u>									
Ewes 1 year, Jan. 1	Mil.Head	36.4	37.4	37.3	34.0	31.3	27.7	25.0	23.8
% Lamb Crop	Percent	89.5	86.5	82.9	84.0	86.5	89.2	88.3	88.0
<u>Total Supply</u>									
<u>Stock Sheep and Lambs</u>									
on Farms Jan. 1	Mil.Head	47.4	49.3	48.2	44.3	39.6	35.6	32.1	30.5
Sheep and Lambs on Feed Jan. 1	" "	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.8	5.7	4.8
All Sheep on Farms Jan.1	" "	53.9	56.2	55.2	50.8	46.5	42.4	37.8	35.3
Lamb Crop	" "	32.6	32.3	30.9	28.6	27.0	24.7	22.1	20.9
Imports of Sheep and Lambs	" "	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	0	0
Total Supply	" "	86.5	88.5	86.1	79.5	73.6	67.1	59.9	56.2
<u>Disappearance</u>									
<u>Slaughter</u>									
Federally Inspected	Mil.Head	18.1	21.6	23.4	21.9	21.2	19.9	16.7	
Non-Inspected	" "	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	
Total Slaughter	" "	22.3	25.6	27.1	25.4	24.6	22.8	18.8	15.9
Other Disappearance	" "	8.0	7.8	8.2	7.6	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.0
Total Disappearance	" "	30.3	33.4	35.3	33.0	31.1	28.6	24.6	20.9
<u>Number on Farms End of Year</u>									
	" "	56.2	55.2	50.8	46.5	42.4	37.8	35.3	35.3
<u>Lamb and Mutton Average Dressed Weight</u>									
	Lbs.	42	41	41	41	43	43	43	42
<u>Total Lamb & Mutton Production</u>									
	Mil.Lbs.	924	1043	1104	1024	1054	970	802	668

Because of rounding the addition of items do not always agree with totals shown.

Table 2.

Major High and Low Points in Stock Sheep Numbers
By Regions, 1867-1948

Year	North Atlan- tic	South Atlan- tic	East North Central	West North Central	South Central Exclud- ing Texas	Texas	Mountain	Pacific	U. S. Total
			- - - T h o u s a n d s - - -						
1867	9,627	2,885	18,451	3,479	3,149	2,070	1,758	3,578	44,997
1868				3,566					
1870						1,727			
1871									34,063
1873				2,389					
1876		2,026							
1877			9,662					8,920	
1883			12,293	4,007					
1884		2,698							51,101
1885						6,620			
1889				2,594					
1896									38,891
1905			5,689						
1907						2,000			
1909							22,896		47,098
1910			7,254						
1911				3,975					
1915				2,583					
1920				3,957					
1922			3,597					4,476	
1923				2,983					32,597
1924							14,085		
1925					1,528				
1931							19,553	6,602	
1935			5,124						
1942				8,384	2,313				49,346
1943						10,539			
1948	469	711	2,528	4,416	1,596	7,557	10,385	2,882	30,544

GUM NAVAL STORES.

Requirements and Market Outlook: The most spectacular influence in the naval stores outlook is the continued expansion in the output of wood naval stores (See Table 2). Wood turpentine and rosin did not account for as much as 10 percent of the total naval stores production until 1924. In the five pre-war years 1937-41 wood turpentine accounted for one-third and wood rosin for 40 percent of the total. In the war years, 1942-6, the percentages were 47 and 54 percent, and, in 1946, 53 and 60 percent, respectively. Wood naval stores are sufficiently interchangeable in a wide enough variety of uses to constitute an integral part of the supply; gum and wood rosins of comparable grade sell virtually at the same prices, while steam distilled turpentine and even the sulphate product sell at only modest discounts from the gum turpentine quotations. Throughout this discussion of goals all wood naval stores are included in the data bearing on supplies and consumption.

The expansion of wood naval stores output has been accompanied by an almost corresponding decline in gum production. Obviously, wood naval stores manufacture or recovery is the cheaper operation, expanding even during the low-price period of 1927-40 while gum production substantially declined.

The United States has long been the principal world supplier of naval stores. Pre-war (1937-41) exports of turpentine accounted for 30 percent and rosin for 37 percent of the total disappearance of the U. S. supply; these percentages being somewhat below peace-time normals by virtue of sharply reduced exports in 1940 and 1941. The United Kingdom was by far the largest taker, followed by Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. Exports were much less during the war years, despite Lend-Lease shipments. However, the influence on the market of the loss of exports was offset by reduced production and greatly increased domestic consumption, at reasonably good prices. During the post-war period the extent of recovery of export markets will greatly affect domestic producers. Gum production is recovering as labor and materials become more plentiful, the wood industry continues to expand its production facilities, and domestic demand tends to shrink with the end of the huge military requirements. Thus, both supply and demand factors are leaving increasing quantities to be exported. While exports have made substantial recoveries, rosin from a 1945 low of 207,000 drums to a 1946 total of 501,000 drums and turpentine from a 1942 low of 43,000 barrels (50 gallons each) to 105,000 barrels in 1946, the extent of any further recovery in exports is problematical because of lack of dollar exchange abroad which, in turn, doubtlessly will cause importing nations to confine purchases principally to food. However, if the desired foreign industrial recovery occurs, turpentine and rosin should enjoy good demand. It will be seen from the foregoing that exports will be determined more by financial exigencies than by any normal concept of requirements.

Rosin - Domestic Requirements: Domestic requirements for rosin should continue large as long as industrial production stays high. During the marketing season just drawing to a close market prices remained well above support levels and the few drums pledged under the 1947 loan are expected to be redeemed before the loans mature on April 1, 1948. The three principal uses of rosin are (1) varnishes, enamels and other protective coatings, (2) paper size, and (3) soap. (See Table 1).

In recent years varnishes, enamels, and other protective coatings have supplanted the paper industry as the principal domestic outlet for rosin. Rosin is a cheaper raw material than other (imported) natural resins or than synthetics from other sources. Increasing numbers of chemically modified rosins are being produced and the use of rosin has more than kept up with the rising volume of sales of paint, varnish, lacquers, and fillers in the past decade; requirements in this field should continue at about the 380,000 drums level through 1948.

In paper, rosin is used as a sizing agent, giving a water-resistant property and having the important advantage of being added to the pulp rather than being applied in a separate process to the finished paper. It appears, however, that paper makers have used a lower ratio of rosin size in their paper during the past 10 years than in the preceding 15 years. The reported use of rosin in size has not shared the huge war and post-war expansion in paper output. Nevertheless, prospects are that current high levels of rosin consumption in paper should be maintained at the 1946 level of 340,000 drums.

In soap, rosin is a supplement to fats. Its traditional use has been in the manufacture of yellow bar laundry soaps which contain 20-30 percent rosin. This outlet has been restricted by the use of soap powders and flakes for home laundering, by the increasing patronage of commercial laundries, which do not use rosin soaps, and by the development of soapless detergents. The use of rosin in soap was increased by some 50 percent during 1943 and 1944 when a War Food Order required the increased use of rosin in a large variety of soaps in order to conserve fats. However, when the order was rescinded, the use of rosin in soap promptly contracted to previous levels despite a continuing shortage of fats, and may not exceed the 1946 use of 150,000 drums during this year or in the 1948 crop year.

The only other sizeable industrial outlet for rosin shown in the Naval Stores Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is listed as "Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals". However, in addition to rosin actually reported consumed in the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, the entry includes the disappearance of rosin in the conversion of FF wood rosin to pale grades. The conversion residue is the so-called B wood resin. With wood rosin output expanding there will be more conversion thus resulting in a greater production of B-wood resin. Chemical uses also are expanding rapidly and the 1947 disappearance of rosin in this category may reach 380,000 drums.

A long list of minor uses accounted for 135,398 drums in 1946. These included rubber, adhesives and plastics, linoleum, oils and greases, foundry supplies, printing ink, and others. No individual analyses of demand for each of these uses has been attempted, but on the whole they vary with industrial activity and are estimated to be maintained at about the 1946 level of 135,000 drums.

The unreported domestic disappearance of rosin, shown in Table 1, is comprised principally of tall oil, a substance recovered from the sulphate paper-making process. It contains resin acids and is competitive with rosin in some uses. The recovery of tall oil from sulphate skimmings was greatly expanded, with War Production Board approval during the war and as yet shows no evidence of levelling off; unreported uses will average over 215,000 drums (equivalent rosin) during this season and next.

To summarize then, anticipated production of rosin should reach 2,250,000 drums in 1947, including tall oil. With domestic disappearance on the order of 1,650,000 drums, there will be some 600,000 drums available for export and for stock accumulation. Production may not be much greater in 1948 and with continued strong industrial activity consumption also should not be greatly different.

Turpentine - Domestic Requirements: Until the early 1920's gum turpentine enjoyed a requirement in the strict sense of the term; it was virtually the only paint thinner available. With the development and widespread use of petroleum thinners the bulk of the demand for turpentine, either gum or wood, no longer has the aspect of a strict requirement. Rather, these products tend to be marketed at prices depending largely upon merchandizing efforts. The small-container method of distribution has been adopted on a large scale by

the gum turpentine trade and has increased demand. In fact, during 1946 sales outran supplies at gum ceiling prices of \$.835 and \$1.05 and the scarcity was so acute in the fall of 1946 when price controls were removed that prices were bid up extravagantly to \$1.50. Reaction brought the price down by stages, to a low of 52 cents in May 1947. The market was supported by CCC loans at 60.8 cents until September 1947 when the market went above the support level. About 20 percent of the 1947 crop of gum turpentine was pledged for loan. Redemptions through March 9, 1948 were negligible, but privately held stocks are small and distributors are packing and shipping sizeable quantities of turpentine to wholesalers and retailers in readiness for the spring demand. This program is being aided by a \$52,000 advertising campaign by the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative during February, March, and April. Depending upon how soon the 1948 crop turpentine begins to move in volume, there may be a considerable volume of redemptions from the 1947 loan.

Production Capacity: The Forest Service estimates that there are sufficient trees of workable size to more than double the current production of gum naval stores. However, this is not an immediately attainable capacity since it would require double the present number of operators and workers. Also, increasing quantities of timber are being acquired by pulp mills which do not favor turpentine operations. It appears that the current post-war recovery of production results principally from additional labor and equipment being available to previously established operators and the capacity of this group is adequate to attain the suggested 1948 crop goal.

Plant expansion by the steam distilled wood naval stores industry has increased capacity by about one-third since the end of the war. Also, more plentiful labor and equipment have made it possible to operate these facilities more nearly to capacity since the war. The recovery of both sulphate turpentine and tall oil continues the sharp increase which has characterized the growth of these products in recent years.

Production Goal: A goal of 320,000 units of gum naval stores, the same as established for 1947 (but 25,000 units over prospective 1947 production) is suggested for the 1948 crop. This production, together with increased quantities of wood naval stores will provide ample supplies for continued large domestic requirements and for a desired recovery of foreign demands.

Labor and Production Supplies: So far as is now apparent these are adequate for the suggested goal production.

Market Facilities: Some 30-odd central processors now offer a ready cash market for the producer's gum and only about 15 percent of the production is processed by producers in their own country stills. Marketing facilities for moving the turpentine and rosin to consumers is also quite adequate, including equipment and containers for an increasing volume of consumer-packaged turpentine.

Support Prices: A price-supporting loan program for the 1948 crop of gum naval stores was announced March 5, 1948. As in 1947 the support level is 90 percent of the parity value of the production unit (50 gallons of turpentine and the accompanying 1400 pounds of rosin), \$131.58. This compares with the 1947 value of \$119.02, the increase resulting from advances in the parity index. The price support is achieved by loans on processed turpentine and rosin and the \$131.58 is prorated to the finished products in proportion to their market values during the preceding 12 months period. Initial rates for 1948 are 64.5 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and \$7.09 per hundred pounds of K grade rosin.

Recommendations: Favorable prices are the most effective stimulus to production. Current price levels and an assurance of continued price support at 90 percent of parity levels should be adequate to attain the suggested goals.

TABLE 1 - UNITED STATES REQUIREMENTS FOR ROSIN IN PRINCIPAL USES
(Drums of 520 lbs. net)

USE	Estimated 1947	Crop Year Beginning April 1		
		1946	1937-41	1942-46
Paint	380,000	382,761	247,264	33,948
Paper	340,000	341,772	285,774	334,232
Soap	150,000	152,808	189,663	235,528
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	380,000	344,207	123,748	254,110
Minor Uses	135,000	135,397	118,201	153,996
Unreported	215,000	195,245	154,844	187,962
Total U. S. Consumption	1,600,000	1,552,190	1,119,494	1,499,776

TABLE 2 - Supply and Disappearance of Turpentine and Rosin

	<u>Crop Year Beginning April 1</u>			
	<u>Estimated 1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1937-41</u>	<u>1942-46</u>
TURPENTINE: (Bbls of 50 Gals.)				
Production:				
Steam Distilled	225,000	167,659	155,033	137,472
Sulphate	140,000	127,491	50,933	103,518
Destructively Distilled	5,000	4,549	7,024	4,629
Total Wood	370,000	299,699	212,990	245,619
Gum	295,000	270,286	412,903	274,009
Grand Total	665,000	569,985	625,893	519,628
Stock, April 1	98,000	100,749	237,328	208,692
Imports	15,000	15,849	15,493	15,054
Total Supply	778,000	686,583	878,714	743,374
Stocks March 31	250,000	98,205	223,929	197,059
Total Disappearance:	528,000	588,378	654,785	546,315
Exports	105,000	104,958	193,802	70,246
US Disappearance	423,000	483,420	460,983	476,069
Reported Industrial	150,000	140,059	114,604	157,417
Over-the-Counter	273,000	343,361	346,379	318,652
Average Savannah Price	84¢	102.0¢	28.6¢	78.3¢
ROSIN (Drums of 520 lbs. net)				
Production:				
Steam Distilled	1,220,000	967,713	741,596	763,469
Tall Oil	200,000	180,000	25,220	128,000
Gum	826,000	752,535	1,127,909	758,297
Total Production	2,246,000	1,900,248	1,894,725	1,649,766
Stocks April 1	223,000	375,898	1,076,500	798,184
Imports	-----	192	1,264	6,555
Total Supply	2,469,000	2,276,338	2,972,489	2,454,505
Stocks March 31	250,000	222,701	1,199,928	613,176
Total Disappearance:	2,219,000	2,053,637	1,772,561	1,841,329
Exports	550,000	501,447	653,067	341,553
US Disappearance	1,669,000	1,552,190	1,119,494	1,499,776
Reported Industrial	1,450,000	1,356,945	964,661	1,311,814
Unreported Uses	219,000	195,245	154,833	187,962
Average Savannah Price	\$8.00	\$7.65	\$2.48	\$5.44

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

The first part of the document
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41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

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